



Daily Report

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Underground Nuclear Explosion Conducted
LD160818 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—An underground nuclear explosion with a yield of up to 20 kilotons was conducted in proving ground in the area of Semipalatinsk in the Soviet Union at 9:10 a.m. Moscow time [0610 GMT] today. The test was conducted with the aim of perfecting military technology.

Chervov Denounces 'Alarming' SDI Program
AU142127 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian
13 Oct 87 p 4

[Article by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, Directorate Chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, "The U.S. Line of Policy is Alarming"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration's gambit in connection with the unlimited ABM Treaty evokes concern in the USSR. SDI and ABM exclude one other (either-or). No propaganda tricks or legal twisting can introduce SDI into the ABM Treaty. As soon as tests in outer space begin, and as a matter of fact the Pentagon's scientific research work is already approaching this stage, the ABM Treaty will be destroyed. If the treaty no longer exists and the tests begin, there is no doubt that the Geneva negotiations on nuclear space weapons will be deprived of all meaning.

The present-day economic, scientific-technical, and military potentials of East and West are such that neither of the two sides will permit military superiority. The USSR will find an effective answer to the SDI program which will be less expensive and will be implemented within a shorter time. We tried to persuade the U.S. Administration to refrain from invading outer space with weapons. However, our arguments were not accepted. The trend toward "Star Wars" was pursued with fanatical stubbornness. I can only repeat: "Star Wars" will not bring peace to the United States, since we will not remain passive. The Soviet stand is built on the basis of the undeniable truth that in the nuclear century it is impossible to establish two different security systems—a stronger one for oneself, and a weaker one for your neighbor. Security is integral and indivisible, both for the USSR and for the United States, and it can only be mutual. We propose to the United States a mutual and equal security, common security for the whole world.

The Soviet peace initiatives are not elements of a political gambit, they are not an instrument of "pushing one's partner into a corner", of overtaking him in the arms race, or of accumulating political scores. The Soviet proposals are unmistakable and honest, but this does not apply to Washington's response. It is sufficient to cite a few examples in this respect:

Without any right of refusal, the Soviet Union opened its entire territory to inspections in connection with the observance of the convention on the destruction of chemical weapons and in connection with the implementation of the agreement on strategic missile weapons and operational-tactical weapons. As to the attitude of the United States on questions of control, it is mere window-dressing.

As in the past, the USSR declares its full support for banning nuclear tests and it proposed to reduce the strength of explosion during tests (to no more than 1 kiloton) and to reduce their number (2-3 a year). So far, the United States has not shown any progress on this question.

The constructive proposals of the USSR on a 50% reduction of armed forces, tactical nuclear, and conventional weapons of the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries, have been submitted to the Geneva negotiations. We are ready to discuss the existing lack of balance and symmetry in the armed forces and armaments of the Warsaw Pact and NATO organizations, as well as reductions in the side that has gained any advantage.

What makes the Soviet proposals unacceptable? Why do we not receive an adequate answer from the United States? It is obvious: The United States is so far mostly inclined to accept an "armed armistice" between East and West, and this only in specific areas of military confrontation.

Bogachev Comments on SDI, Reagan Stance
LD151430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1030 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] In an interview to CNN Television, U.S. President Reagan expressed the view that the Soviet Union has supposedly changed its position regarding the non-militarization of space and that it is now ready for an accord on a 50% reduction of strategic arms, even under conditions of the United States abandoning the ABM Treaty. At the same time, Reagan quite clearly stated his refusal to give up even partially his Star Wars program for the sake of progress at the talks on strategic arms. We have asked Vladimir Bogachev, TASS commentator on military issues, to comment on this statement by the U.S. President:

[Bogachev] In his interview the President often presented desirability as reality, in particular the part concerning the Strategic Defense Initiative—this is what the Star Wars program is called in Washington. I want to say that our country's principled position toward this program—the Soviet demands for linking the reduction of strategic arms with the pledge by the two sides not to extend the strike arms race to space—remain unchangeable. We believe that it is senseless to liquidate strategic arms on the relatively small area of the earth's surface if at the same time the green light is given to the deployment of strike weapons systems in infinite space. The

deployment of unpredictable and thus extremely dangerous arms in space around the earth will, besides other things, sharply increase the risk of a disastrous nuclear war. This can happen as a result of an incorrect assessment of the other side's intentions, a computer malfunction, of warning and communication systems; or simply a malfunction of systems.

I want to draw attention to the fact that the position of the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic arms is not rigid. Our delegation in Geneva is constantly engaged in a search for solutions which would take into account the interests of the two sides. The Soviet Union has proposed at the talks to reach an agreement on a 50% reduction of strategic arms on the basis of mutual pledges, and not to withdraw from the ABM Treaty for a period of 10 years. The Soviet Union has proposed agreement on a list of systems, whose launching into space would either be prohibited or allowed.

A number of new proposals have also been submitted by Soviet diplomats regarding research work. However, Washington, as it has been noted, does not wish to give up even a part of its program on the militarization of space for the sake of progress on the path of reducing nuclear long-range missiles. It has to be noted that if it was not for the fanatical support of the present administration for the Star Wars program, the question of a 50% reduction in arms systems would have been solved a long time ago, in the interests of all mankind.

The numerical levels of reduction have been agreed on, the sublevels of composite elements of strategic triads have been defined. The Soviet Union, moving halfway toward the wishes of the U.S. side, has agreed to reduce by half its heavy intercontinental missiles. One can only hope that common sense will eventually take the upper hand in Washington. The peoples of our planet need star peace, not Star Wars.

Gerasimov Sees Agreement in Arms Talks
LD142241 Prague CTK in English 1844 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Prague Oct 14 (CTK)—"The general strategic line at the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States tends to an agreement," Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a press conference here today.

He dealt with the development of Soviet-U.S. contacts since Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Washington and stressed that the two countries' diplomats now have to work out the text of a treaty on the liquidation of medium-range and shorter-range missiles. "We will certainly reach agreement on all questions of the treaty during talks of U.S. Secretary of State George

Shultz in Moscow on October 22-23," Gennadiy Gerasimov said and voiced the conviction that agreement will also be reached on the preparation of a treaty on strategic offensive weapons and on a date of the next Soviet-U.S. summit.

Answering questions of journalists the Soviet spokesman confirmed that problems of relations with the United States and solution of the situation in Europe have been the priorities of the Soviet foreign policy since the new Communist Party leadership came to office.

In this connection he pointed to the stagnation of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for which the negative stand of the West is to blame. "It is a paradox that we are not receiving any answer to our invitation concerning a conference on humanitarian issues which we have proposed to be held in Moscow—those who have as yet been most eagerly defending human rights now do not show any willingness," the Soviet spokesman said and voiced the belief that "the forthcoming talks between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Moscow and the next meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will contribute towards a successful conclusion of the Vienna conference and the implementation of its proposals."

Special Envoy Views Disarmament Progress
AU151043 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German
15 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, at a press conference in Vienna, Soviet special envoy Oleg Grinevskiy expressed great optimism concerning future progress in disarmament in the field of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons. The previous day Grinevskiy, on behalf of the Soviet Government, had briefed Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky on the state of the disarmament negotiations.

The Soviet diplomat and former delegation head at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe thinks that an agreement on the reduction of medium- and shorter-range nuclear weapons will be ready to sign as early as this autumn. Both the Soviet and the U.S. side are currently working intensively on the draft of such a treaty.

According to Grinevskiy, the next disarmament steps have already been fixed:

—At their meeting in Washington, Shultz and Shevardnadze, the foreign ministers of the two superpowers, agreed on a step-by-step reduction of nuclear tests until their total cessation. This constitutes a compromise. As is known, the USSR requested an immediate halt to all nuclear tests, Grinevskiy said.

—In Grinevskiy's view, the area of conventional disarmament is moving more and more into the foreground of European discussion. In this respect, too, he is confident that a balance on a lower level of armaments can be achieved, although no agreement has been reached over the past 15 years.

—The third sector discussed by Grinevskiy is that of nuclear strategic offensive weapons. As is known, the Soviet Union joins this issue with its strict rejection of the U.S. SDI space weapons program.

Nevertheless, Grinevskiy stated that he sees good chances for a 50% reduction of this kind of weapon, even if the Soviet Union does not change its attitude toward SDI. Asked about what kind of compromise may be reached, Grinevskiy said cryptically: "We are currently searching for it."

Kulikov on NATO's Threat To Pact States
AU141441 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian
13 Oct 87 p 4

[Article by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "NATO: The Threat Remains"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact is not only a military, but first of all a political alliance. This means that it gives priority to the political means in its activity in the international arena with the aim of guaranteeing its own security, removing the threat of war in Europe, and strengthening stability in the region. The entire history of the socialist countries' defensive alliance irrefutably proves that it does not threaten anybody and does not intend to attack anybody.

Simultaneously, for already several decades one discusses the issue of whether NATO is really threatening the security of the Warsaw Pact states. Indeed, this is an obvious matter. NATO's threat to the socialist countries is completely real.

I shall cite a recent fact. In June 1987 in his West Berlin speech, and afterward in a radio speech in August, Ronald Reagan openly called for changing the European borders, which were established after World War II. He meant certain specific borders—the borders of the socialist countries.

I shall stress that this was explicitly said after the allied socialist countries declared at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee that they will never and under no circumstances begin first military actions against any state or alliance, providing that they themselves are not the target of an armed attack. They have no territorial claims toward any state in or outside Europe.

The aggressive elements in policy also predetermine the aggressive character of the military doctrines of the NATO states and the North Atlantic alliance in general. The bloc's Armed Forces openly prepare for action against the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The direction of the military construction and the operational and combat training, and the intensive increase of all kinds of arms on the part of the NATO states, testify to this fact.

Let us consider for instance NATO's concept on the "combat against follow-up echelons," or as it is also called "defense in the enemy's rear." Frankly said, this is an aggressive concept, because the surprise factor is its crucial element, which cannot be utilized if you do not attack first. This is precisely what NATO is preparing for. Of course our states cannot ignore this.

I deem it necessary to recall once again that the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states has an exclusively defensive character. For the first time in history it poses the task of preventing the war—both nuclear and conventional.

Military Analyst on East-West Relations
AU151721 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Oct 87
p 2

[Burkhard Bischof report: "Soviet Military Analyst in Vienna: 'East and West Have to Eliminate Enemy Concepts'"]

[Text] Vienna—"It seems to me that an essential task of our time is to make East and the West eliminate their concepts of each other as enemies. In this connection it would be important for NATO and the Warsaw Pact to compare their military doctrines in order to get correct ideas of the other side's mentality with regard to security policy." This was one of the main thoughts of Professor Daniel Proyector, a leading Soviet military analyst, who participated in the "Clausewitz, Jomini, Archduke Carl" conference in Vienna.

At this conference Proyector, who previously taught at the Frunze Military Academy and is now professor at the Moscow "Institute for World Economy and International Relations," spoke about "Clausewitz and the present." In addition to his new approach in the interpretation of Clausewitz, his explanations concerning the new Soviet military doctrine caused excitement among the military men and scientists present at the meeting.

Proyector cited four essential elements in connection with this doctrine, which has meanwhile become valid for the entire Warsaw Pact: The supreme command is the prevention of war (instead of victory in case of war, as before); the second principle is defense—the Warsaw Pact will never be the first to attack or to use nuclear

weapons; third, the "principle of equality and equal security" (that is, not superiority); fourth, it is demanded that the development of the disarmament process be actively continued.

Asked by *Die Presse* to what extent this doctrine has already been implemented in everyday military life, Professor Proyektor stated: "Plans for exercises have already been revised and maneuvers have been held where defense and not attack was the focal point. Now we are about to adjust military training to the new doctrine. In the course of time we will certainly establish defensive structures in our armed forces."

In addition, he said that Western reports that "perestroika" and "glasnost" have not had any effect on the Soviet military apparatus are false: "The democratization in our armed forces is advancing quickly." Concerning the elimination of concepts of the enemy, the Soviet media have been trying for some time to avoid black-and-white reports and to offer an honest image of the West. "Of course, we still make mistakes; after all, we are no angels," said Proyektor.

Some interesting statements were also made by GDR scientist Dr Tuerpe at the expert conference in Vienna. He said, *inter alia*:

"Certainly the most important change in our way of thinking is that today we say: Security together, with, and not against the others." According to Tuerpe, today world revolution no longer plays an essential role in the East's goals: "We have given up the export of our ideology and of conscious interference aimed at changing the social system in other states."

Pact-NATO Conventional Forces Meeting
LD142015 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 14 TASS—Representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries held a meeting here today to draw up a mandate of the future talks on armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Korniyenko Views Anti-Nuclear Struggle
LD152147 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The struggle to prevent a nuclear war and remove the threat of a nuclear war altogether has entered a qualitatively new stage, Georgiy Korniyenko writes in the October issue of the magazine *USA: Economy, Policy, Ideology*. The Soviet Union's actions based on new thought patterns were of decisive significance to this.

There has been a sharp increase in the last two years in the number of people who have realized the magnitude and reality of the threat of a nuclear war. An important factor is an ever greater involvement of physicians, physicists and other scientists in the anti-nuclear movement.

Following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, it has become more evident and understandable to all what the use of nuclear weapons is fraught with it even one nuclear getting out of control caused so much grief and harm. The notion of a nuclear-free world as a goal which should be fought for has been widely spread and firmly established itself in the political lexicon.

If earlier the question of a total elimination of nuclear weapons was raised in a general form, as the ultimate goal in an indefinite future, a specific and detailed plan of actions was proposed now to attain this goal within the historically short term - before the end of the current century. It was laid down in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 and means shunting the problems of abolishing nuclear weapons from the so-called theoretical plane to a practical one.

The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik had a special role to play in raising the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war to a qualitatively new level. For the first time people saw and put faith in the real opportunity to arrest the headlong movement towards a nuclear abyss, to revert this movement and to get rid of nuclear weapons altogether in the not too distant future.

New demands are put at the new stage of the struggle to avert a nuclear war and scrap nuclear weapons. The actions against nuclear weapons, for banning and abolishing them should be ever more concrete and convincing. It is essential to show in a clear-cut way the falsity and groundlessness of the arguments put forward by the opponents of nuclear disarmament. Among such unfounded arguments the author mentions the contentions about the supposedly stabilizing role of nuclear weapons and the impossibility of getting rid of them.

The question of eliminating nuclear weapons will depend to a decisive degree on whether it will be possible to prevent space militarization, to preserve and strengthen the ABM Treaty. In other words, the struggle to prevent the implementation of the SDI programme is simultaneously the struggle to abolish nuclear weapons.

Mankind can be rid of the threat of nuclear extinction only by vigorous actions by all peace-minded and democratic forces on the broadest possible scope irrespective of political, ideological, religious and other views, the author emphasizes.

Further Reportage on CEMA Session

Ryzhkov, Stoph Speak

*PM151143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
First Edition p 4*

[TASS report on 14 October reception for 43d (Extraordinary) Meeting of CEMA Session participants: "In a Fraternal Atmosphere"]

[Text] The Soviet Government held a reception on 14 October in the Kremlin in honor of the participants in the 43d (Extraordinary) Meeting of the CEMA Session.

The reception was attended on the Soviet side by comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.V. Talyzin, and V.A. Medvedev.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers addressed some words of welcome to the guests.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he once again cordially welcomed the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries which had taken part in the meeting of the CEMA session.

I think that we have reason to experience satisfaction with the work done at the session, the head of the Soviet Government continued. Life itself and the processes of restructuring and renewal and of the improvement of socialism which have gotten under way in our country have placed before us and before our organization a great task—to define ways of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration, and also of restructuring the activity of CEMA itself. We have the right to regard the collective decision taken by the session on this question as an important step in the matter of translating into reality the accords reached by the leaders of the fraternal parties at the working meeting in Moscow last November. We decided to carry out by joint efforts the restructuring of the mechanism of our cooperation in virtually all its elements, and we defined the directions and tasks of this restructuring. The results we are counting on must promote the solution of important problems including those such as are today rendering the economic development of the community's countries more complex.

A thorough and very specific discussion of the fundamental issues of our cooperation and of its restructuring in the common interest has just taken place at a meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the heads of the government delegations and central committee secretaries of fraternal parties who participated in the work of the CEMA session.

Life constantly checks us out as regards our receptivity to what is new and subjects to an examination our capacity for dynamism and our ability to find and utilize the most

effective forms of cooperation. In order to meet this challenge a creative, party-minded approach to matters are essential in things both great and small, and in everything pertaining to the interests of each individual country and of the entire community as a whole. The communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member countries attach very important significance to revealing most fully the reserves which repose in mutual cooperation and in the consistent utilization of the advantages of socialist integration. We are all striving to strengthen even more the economic foundation of socialism on the frontiers of science and technology, to raise the cultural and material standards of living of the peoples of our countries, and to reveal and use the tremendous potentialities of the socialist system.

The Central Committee of our Communist Party and the Soviet Government, when tackling the tasks of restructuring, constantly keep in view the questions of diverse cooperation with fraternal countries. The radical reform of the management of the economy in the Soviet Union is creating the best conditions for the development and consolidation of our foreign economic ties, above all, with the CEMA countries. The broad democratization of social life and the adoption of the Law on the State Enterprise, have made it possible to impart great scope to the work on establishing direct links with partners in the socialist countries and on the creation of joint enterprises and associations. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, the restructuring of the economic mechanism is designed to create favorable economic and organizational conditions for the profound integration of our national economy with the national economies of the fraternal countries.

The chief strength of socialism is the strength of example. Therefore, in international affairs we are convinced opponents of the policy of force, the policy of nuclear and any other deterrence. In the contemporary epoch the only sensible alternative to this is the peaceful coexistence of states. The new political thinking based on the objective realities of the age, has engendered the well-known concept of creating an all-embracing system of international security. The socialist countries have not only declared their firm determination to pool their efforts and channel them toward the implementation of this noble idea, but they are also inviting all states that are interested in the joint search for paths to a cardinal improvement of the international political climate and to the creation of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world to do likewise.

The attainment of an accord in principle between the USSR and the United States concerning the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles can be regarded as an important practical result of the joint efforts of the fraternal countries in the struggle against the threat of war and for the survival of mankind. For the first time a real opportunity is opening up to remove from the face of the earth whole types of mass destruction weapons. This strengthens the hope that the change for the better

in the international situation will acquire tangible features and will create conditions for even more resolute steps in the matter of disarmament and the strengthening of world peace.

It can be stated with confidence that the CEMA session which has taken place, having demonstrated the adherence of the socialist countries to the ideals of peaceful creation, has also made its contribution to the creation of an atmosphere of greater trust and mutual understanding within the world community.

The session has become an important stage in the deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries. It has laid the foundation for our future work in restructuring the mechanism of cooperation. The guarantee of success in this matter will be provided by our close joint activity, mutual responsibility for the implementation of the decisions which have been made, our loyalty to socialist internationalism, and tireless concern for the consolidation of the cohesion of the socialist community and its flourishing!

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov, taking advantage of the presence of representative delegations of the fraternal socialist countries, cordially congratulated all the comrades on our approaching common holiday—the 70th anniversary of Great October—and offered thanks for the great attention which is being paid in the fraternal countries to the preparation for this holiday.

W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, then spoke, saying:

It is a great honor and joy for me to be able to speak here, at the reception marking the completion of the 43d (Extraordinary) Session of CEMA. I believe I speak for everyone when I thank our Soviet comrades who are entertaining us for all that they have done on behalf of the leadership of the party and Government of the USSR to ensure organizational and practical preparations and a workmanlike atmosphere for the session. I also want to cordially thank the citizens of the world's first socialist state for what has come to be regarded as their traditional hospitality.

The decisions and agreements our delegations have just signed and the communique which will be published tomorrow give us every reason to claim that on the basis of our fraternal parties' leaders' November 1986 principled accords we have again made considerable progress on the path of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. We have the attained level of development in mind when we say that in each of our countries and in our socialist community as a whole better use should be made of the advantages of socialism and mutual cooperation should be made even more effective. In this sense we can say that the 43d CEMA Session has far-reaching significance. Our cooperation in

science, technology, and production, geared to the even more effective use of socialist economic integration for economic intensification purposes, is convincing evidence of this.

Two years ago, here, in Moscow, we adopted the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. We can say today that the program's tasks, oriented toward key technological frontiers, are being purposefully implemented. We are agreed that it is necessary to make an even greater effort to considerably improve labor productivity, ensure the dynamic development of the national economy, and improve our peoples' well-being and social security.

The restructuring of the mechanism of our cooperation signifies above all even fuller utilization of the advantages of the socialist economic system. It also signifies ensuring a high degree of planning, equivalence, and reliability when it comes to mutual scientific-technical and economic relations. This must be the aim of the long-term cooperation programs and the coordination of economic policy and national economic plans.

Our session reemphasized that the extensive involvement of production associations, combines, enterprises, and research organizations in the process of direct cooperation and the development of their creative initiative in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and introduction of its results into production is acquiring ever increasing significance.

The session reaffirmed the significance we attach to strengthening the socialist community and each CEMA country in order to strengthen our peace- and security-oriented international positions. Mankind is still facing the threat of a nuclear hell. It is a very important foreign policy task to avert this threat once and for all. We can say with satisfaction that the broad proposals of the Berlin Warsaw Pact summit have demonstrated their powerful influence.

We welcome the accord in principle between the USSR and the United States on an agreement on a global double-zero decision on medium-range weapons. The start of disarmament, which should result from this, would be of historic significance not only for Europe, but for the entire world.

The GDR Government leader continues as follows:

We would like to express to you and above all to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev appreciation and gratitude for the numerous initiatives by the USSR party and state leadership paving the way to the future.

Talking about the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, W. Stoph stressed that having paved the way to a new society, free from man's exploitation of man, it comes across with ever increasing clarity as the most outstanding event of our age. The building of a socialist world worthy of man has been in progress for 70 years now, and our socialist community's joint struggle has taken up more than half of that period.

We congratulate our Soviet friends and comrades on this holiday, he said in conclusion, and wish them big successes in the new stage of revolutionary building and implementation of the great ideals and goals of Red October.

We can be sure that as a result of each of our country's own lofty achievements and of the comprehensive development of our cooperation the decisions of this session will be filled with life and that this will be a new contribution to the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

The reception took place in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere.

Ryzhkov, Strougal Speak

LD141950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 14 October, (TASS)—The CEMA Extraordinary Session, held at the heads of states level, ended here today. Participants stressed that cooperation between CEMA member countries is called on to actively further economic intensification and fulfillment of major social programs in the interests of the peoples of the fraternal states and the whole community. Measures for optimizing its mechanism, all economic integration, and the Council work determined at the CEMA Session are aimed at this.

The participants recognized the need to carry out a stage by stage restructuring of the cooperation mechanism, taking account of national economic management systems, and the measures countries are adopting to improve them.

The collectively elaborated concept of international socialist division of labor for 1991-2005 will be an important instrument for determining the agreed areas of cooperation.

The session participants approved measures to substantially improve the coordination of CEMA member countries' national economic plans. Account is taken of the growing role of independence of enterprises and economic organizations within the community and the interaction between them. Their involvement in direct and close links is one of the three interconnected levels of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The other two are intergovernmental and intersectoral ties.

At the final meeting, a protocol of the session and multilateral agreements on cooperation among CEMA member countries were signed. The session adopted a communique. It was agreed that the next, 44th, CEMA session will take place in 1988 in Prague.

N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered the concluding speech.

He said: Our work has come to an end. I think I will be expressing our common view in saying we can be satisfied with its results. The decision adopted by the session lays down the foundations for a fundamental restructuring of cooperation in directions that meet our countries vital requirements for social and economic development. It gives us the opportunity to begin implementing practical measures for the consistent formation of an economic integration mechanism commensurate with the contemporary problems and conditions. In this way we have taken the first step on the road mapped out at the fraternal parties leaders' working meeting in Moscow.

A common understanding of the urgency for the fundamental restructuring of cooperation and a striving for its most rapid implementation show that all CEMA countries intend to actively participate in this most important matter.

The Soviet Union is striving to make its contribution to renovating our cooperation and giving it dynamism, to promote in every way the strengthening of the community's economic potential and the growth of its international prestige.

The deep organic tie between the restructuring policy being implemented by the CPSU and the aims and interests of all of our community was stressed during the meeting that took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of delegations and secretaries of Central Committees of the fraternal parties.

The cordial and comradely atmosphere at the meeting and its creative character reflect the unity of our parties' approaches to the fundamental questions of socialist construction, and our common readiness for the thoroughgoing deepening and development of the fraternal countries' economic interaction.

Our work to improve cooperation within the community is now receiving new and important guidelines. They will comprise the collective conception of the international socialist division of labor, and programs for multilateral cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia. We came to a unanimous view of the need to change the carrying out of the coordination of plans and to involve the basic economic unit—the production collectives—in participating in it. We also took a decision to substantially restructure the activities of the CEMA itself and to direct them toward tackling the really urgent issues.

An important feature of the documents approved by the session is that they combine current and long-term tasks. Such an approach will help us to resolve the vital economic problems of the countries of the community.

On this basis we can get down to implementing new major joint projects, which will supplement and expand the economic cooperation between our countries. A number of agreements which we signed today will also serve this purpose.

Now it is important, without reducing the pace, to get down to implementing the outlined measures. Our approach must be creative and constructive, our cooperation—wide and dynamic.

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov thanked the leaders and members of the delegations and all participants in the session for their great contribution to the work done.

In a speech of reply L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, said: We are united on the fact that the transition to a qualitatively new level of our mutual cooperation is a key factor in intensifying the economic development of our countries and raising the influence and weight of our community throughout the whole world. We are at the stage of seeking the most beneficial ways, methods, and forms for utilizing the objective economic laws of socialism and the advantages of our system for the sake of achieving the great ideas of socialism, in the interests of man.

He noted that the session was taking place on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—an event which not only determined the character of the entire 20th century but which opened up a new era in the development of human civilization. In this connection the speaker highly appraised the CPSU's enormous contribution to the establishment of new thinking and new approaches to solving all of today's urgent issues.

The Moscow meeting of the CEMA was characterized by a businesslike and comradely discussion of the pressing problems of cooperation. It was also characterized by a spirit of mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

Executive Committee Session

PM151355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "CEMA at Work"]

[Text] The 125th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 14 October.

Taking part in the session were representatives of the countries on the CEMA Executive Committee.

The session was opened by A.K. Antonov, Soviet representative on the Executive Committee. In accordance with the established procedure he handed over the chairmanship of the CEMA Executive Committee to R. Rohlicek, CSSR representative on the Executive Committee.

The CEMA Executive Committee examined questions linked with the organization of the work to implement the resolutions adopted at the Council's 43d (Extraordinary) Session.

The work of the CEMA Executive Committee was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Cooperative Ties Noted

LD152230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1444 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (TASS)—TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The Soviet Union regards cooperation with the countries of socialism as a major, priority direction in its policy, Mikhail Gorbachev said on Wednesday [as received] to the leaders of governmental delegations and secretaries of the central committees of fraternal parties of CEMA member countries who had taken part in the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session.

Implementing radical transformations in all spheres of public life, our country attaches particular significance to the consistent unification of the effort of fraternal countries in key directions of intensifying production and accelerating scientific-technological progress to resolve a task of historic significance—to attain the advanced frontiers of science and technology in the interest of a further growth in the well-being of their peoples and the strengthening of their security.

The Soviet Union sees its international duty as facilitating, with all the means at its disposal, the development of a system of integration-cooperation within the CEMA framework, and the implementation of joint plans and programs, particularly at the just-ended CEMA session in Moscow.

The reform of the management of foreign economic contacts being conducted in the USSR is a concrete manifestation of the striving by our country to deepen economic integration. The decisions adopted on this score clearly stress the priority nature of business relations within the framework of the socialist community. Thus, among the economic and social development plans of the branch ministries and enterprises of the USSR, a special section is envisaged which includes targets for developing socialist economic integration, and making provision for the operation of joint ventures, international associations and organizations.

In the USSR, just as in other CEMA countries, emphasis is laid on the enterprise as the main link in solving the tasks of internal development and of cooperation.

The economic reforms currently underway in our countries are bringing us closer. The importance of the exchange of experience in making use of direct links and other new forms of cooperation for expanding mutual trade is increasing.

Nikolay Ryzhkov, head of the Soviet delegation at the CEMA session noted: While involving industrial ministries and enterprises in foreign economic activity, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government guides them toward the view that the strengthening of economic relations with socialist countries is a task of prime importance.

Ryzhkov Meets Leaders

LD141834 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 14 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 13 October Comrade Ryzhkov met Comrade Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers. On the same day a meeting took place between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Comrade Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Central Committee, prime minister of the Romanian Government.

Comrade Ryzhkov met Comrade Grosz, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers in the Kremlin. The heads of government spoke out in favor of further expansion in every way possible of economic and scientific and technical cooperation within CEMA.

Comrade Talyzin took part in the meetings between Comrade Ryzhkov and Comrades Atanasov and Dascalescu.

Ryzhkov Meets Dascalescu

AU141634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1555 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 14/10/6987—Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, now in Moscow for the 43rd meeting (extraordinary) of the CMEA session, met with Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Stressing the decisive role of the meetings and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev in securing an upward course of the Romanian-Soviet links, the two prime ministers set practical

measures for the further development of economic relations, for the broadening of cooperation in production, in the spirit of the decisions made at top level, for the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship.

Talyzin Chairs Committee

PM151223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "CEMA at Work"]

[Text] The 40th Session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning, in which the chairmen of the CEMA countries' central planning organs took part, was held in Moscow 14 October.

N.V. Talyzin, the Soviet representative, was in the chair.

The committee session adopted relevant measures on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Session of the CEMA Council on Restructuring the Mechanism of Multilateral Cooperation and Socialist Economic Integration and Activity of CEMA. Particular attention was devoted here to questions of drawing up plans for a collective concept of the international socialist division of labor in 1991-2005 and special comprehensive programs for multilateral cooperation between the European CEMA countries and the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia.

The committee approved the addenda to the agreed plan for multilateral integration measures among the CEMA countries in 1986-1990, and examined the question of the adoption of additional measures to enhance the throughput of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railroad.

Grosz at 'Separate' Session

LD132039 Budapest MTI in English 1847 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 13 (MTI)—Heads of delegations, attending the 43rd (special) Session of the CMEA, held a separate session. Boris Tolstikh, Soviet deputy premier and president of Committee for Technical and Scientific Cooperation, reported on the implementation of member states' programme of technical and scientific advance until the year 2,000.

The heads of delegations addressed the session on the topic.

Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers said that among other reasons the technical and scientific complex programme of the CMEA countries is important for Hungary because government programme closely links technical advance to economic tasks, and our participation in the international division

of labour. This promotes restructuring the pattern of production, and the increase of the economical export of the processing industry. Since the adoption of the complex programme we have been active in implementation, but the insufficient practical utilization of highly effective technology gives cause for concern.

We hold it important, he said, that the designated institutes undertake the solution of the given problems as soon as possible, and companies involved in research and production enter the projects. It is highly important in this field, too, that economic relations of interest be validated, facilitating the dissemination of research results in the CMEA countries, pointed out Karoly Grosz.

Willi Stoph Comments

*LD141130 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT
14 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—What should be done to enhance the efficiency of efforts made by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) with the aim of promoting cooperation among the socialist countries? What, in your opinion, the CMEA will be like in the future?

Answering these questions asked by a TASS correspondent, Willi Stoph, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, said that the coordination of national economic plans was the main vehicle for harmonizing economic policies and shaping stable relations between the CMEA member-countries in the economic, scientific and technological spheres.

"This is one of the most important areas of cooperation," he observed. "This view reflects the experience accumulated by the G.D.R. in the sphere of the planned management of the economy in the process of building a developed socialist society."

A more efficient coordination of plans under the guidance of central planning organs and with an active involvement of ministries, enterprises and foreign trade agencies, in the opinion of Willi Stoph, creates prerequisites for a specific agreement on reciprocal supplies and, hence, for a stable and balanced character of the economic ties between the CMEA countries.

"This is why the G.D.R. regards the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CMEA countries as a commitment of every member-country to promote the pace of development in that sphere with its own high achievements," Willi Stoph went on to say.

The leader of the G.D.R. delegation attending the 43rd (special) sitting of the CMEA Session currently held in Moscow at the level of heads of government called for

substantially enhancing the role of the Council in organizing economic cooperation among the socialist countries and for directing its activities toward resolving strategically important questions of cooperation.

At the same time we attach great importance to direct contacts, between enterprises, production amalgamations, and scientific establishments, specifically, in the sphere of research and development and in expanding areas of specialization and cooperation in production," Willi Stoph said.

Strougal on Session

*LD152027 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Prague October 15 TASS—Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia, has told Czechoslovak journalists that the 43rd Extraordinary sitting of the CMEA Session in Moscow discussed questions of strategic significance for the development of the socialist community. These include the reorganization of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the implementation of a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA countries in a period ending in 2000. In our opinion, these two principal interconnected problems should be resolved more quickly, he said.

We are satisfied with the progress achieved and at the same time we are concerned over the fact that a number of targets are being reached too slowly. A preparatory period of the realization of the comprehensive program has been too long. It is important that participants in the sitting came to a unanimous conclusion that the comprehensive program should produce an economic effect. On the whole the sitting was a success. However, much remains to be done in the future, Strougal emphasized.

Rohlicek Discusses Decisions

*LD151232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[From the "Latest News" program]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The 43rd Extraordinary Meeting of the CEMA Session concluded today with the adoption of a final communique in Moscow. I will hand over to my colleague, Vladimir Pasko, who worked at the session as the Latest News special correspondent.

[Pasko] Those attending the session really do highly appraise the work done. What is the essence of the decisions adopted? Here is the opinion of Comrade Rohlicek, first deputy head of the Government of Czechoslovakia. He assumed today the post of chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee. The next session of the organization's supreme body will take place in Czechoslovakia:

[Rohlicek, in Czech, fading to superimposed Russian translation by Pasko] I was agreed that a conception for the development of the international socialist division of labor up to the year 2005 would be elaborated and that it would be considered at one of the next sessions of the Council, Comrade Rohlicek said. It will be the basis for the development of international specialization and cooperation in production in individual sectors of the national economies of the fraternal countries. At the same time, it will assist in forming the profile of their economies in the future. The task of the direct improvement of the mechanism of cooperation is an inseparable and integral part of the adopted document, Comrade Rohlicek pointed out. It should create the prerequisites for the further development in the new conditions of international cooperation at all levels—that is, between central bodies, between sectoral bodies, and between enterprises. It is primarily a question of working out a pricing mechanism, currency and financing problems, and improvements in the legal bases for cooperation. This means improving the functions of the transferable ruble and of national currencies in the development of direct relations, and improving the activities of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank. It is also a question of seeing that these instruments have an effect, better than hitherto, on economic relations within our entire community, and that they strengthen our contractual relations.

[Pasko]As the deputy head of the Government of Czechoslovakia stressed in conclusion, the discussion that had taken place at the session had, with all clarity, revealed the CEMA countries' determination to further deepen and develop all-sided interaction.

Rohlicek Chairs Session

*LD142059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1730 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] Following the 43d Extraordinary Session of CEMA, the 125th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place. Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy Czechoslovak premier and the permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in CEMA, is holding the post of chairman of the executive committee for the coming period.

The executive committee adopted a set of measures for implementing the resolution of the completed session of the Council on speeding up restructuring mechanism of all-around cooperation and economic integration of the member-countries. The members of the executive committee agreed on concrete tasks and aims for the work of the organs of the Council for the coming period.

Ursu Meets Tolstykh, Marchuk

*AU142103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2030 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 14/10/1987—Now in Moscow, Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology of

Romania, had interviews with Boris Tolstykh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and with Guriy Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, to whom he conveyed a message of salute on behalf of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education.

During the interviews questions were approached with regard to the stage and results in the implementation of the programme for technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR over 1986-1990 as well as the possibilities of further developing that activity in current domains of science and technology, in accordance with the understandings reached during summit interviews and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries. Stress was laid on the need to expand technical-scientific collaboration in correlation with economic collaboration so as to deepen production specialization and cooperation in production between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Mutual wish was expressed to boost the ties of collaboration and the contacts between Romanian and Soviet scientists so as to broaden mutual knowledge and cooperation in carrying through technical and scientific projects of mutual interest.

Session Ends

LD141511 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS)—During the work of the 43d (Extraordinary) Meeting of the CEMA Session that ended here today, a convention on a system of quality assessment and certification of produce supplied by each country to the others was signed. Also signed were: a general agreement on the establishment of an international center for information, science and electronics (INTEREVM); a general agreement on cooperation in the development of the unified electricity systems of the CEMA countries and the electricity systems of the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the MPR for the period up to the year 2000.

A protocol was also signed on an extension of the period of operation to 1991-2000, and on an addition to and clarification of the agreement of 28 June 1979, on the multilateral international specialization and coordination of production and mutual supplies of equipment for nuclear power plants for the period 1981-1990.

Delegations Depart

*PM151357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "CEMA Country Delegations Depart"]

[Text] Delegations from the following countries, which had been taking part in the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session, left Moscow 14 October:

Bulgaria: headed by G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Hungary: headed by K. Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the GDR: headed by W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Poland: headed by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Romania: headed by C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian prime minister;

and the CSSR: headed by L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and head of government.

The delegations were seen off by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, Yu.P. Batalin, Yu.D. Maslyukov, I.S. Silayev, and B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the USSR permanent mission to CEMA, and also V.V. Sychev, CEMA secretary.

The send-off party included the heads of the diplomatic missions of these countries accredited in the USSR.

Mongolians, Cubans Seen Off
LD152232 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 15 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The following delegations left Moscow today after taking part in the 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session: the Mongolian People's Republic delegation led by Sodnom, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and the Republic of Cuba delegation, led by Rodriguez, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Medvedev and other officials.

CEMA Program Fulfillment Shortcomings Seen
PM151110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Technical Sciences V. Kondratyev, deputy director of the Control Problems Institute; and I. Novodvorskiy, under the rubric "Restructuring and the Economic Mechanism": "Old Ailments for New Programs"]

[Text] An important place in the restructuring of the economy at the present stage belongs to working for the end result and introducing economic management methods, which are closely linked to this objective. These methods presuppose the targeted allocation of resources and the full responsibility of leaders and practical workers. The correctness of this path leaves no room for doubt. But in practice it is not carried out sufficiently fully. This can be seen from the example of the management of the fulfillment of national targeted scientific and technical programs and targets under the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries.

Until recently these programs were mainly fulfilled by sector organizations using the resources (material and human) of the corresponding sectors. All this was very much like the collection of voluntary subscriptions for the funds of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. There is no hyperbole here—the State Committee for Science and Technology had no real opportunity to influence the course of research. The committee was unable to provide incentives for a good performer working actively for the program. Nor could it punish those who were sabotaging the program—except by complaining to the ministry of the sector concerned.

This, for instance, is the state of affairs that developed over the program for computer aided design systems, beginning in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Chief coordinating [golovnyye] organizations were appointed—institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the sectors—and leading design bureaus were brought in. As is the custom, they drew up a comprehensive plan on this problem. The hope was that with its fulfillment computer aided design systems will become a tool for the designer not only in the chief coordinating organizations, but in many others too, since standard components and subsystems will be created in a form suitable for mass production.

Many chief coordinating organizations did not let us down—they fulfilled the plan. Well, of course, it was their sector plan, but when it came to standard subsystems and mass production, then it turned out that virtually nobody had been working for the program as such (as opposed to their own departmental interests)—there was no incentive.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical

Cooperation With the Socialist Countries" describes the Comprehensive Program as the basis of all cooperation work within CEMA. Targeted programs were raised from intersector level to interstate level. But the familiar shortcomings of the development of intersector programs are beginning to appear in them.

The provision lays down that the chief coordinating organization is the basic component responsible for coordinating operations on a particular problem. However, the chief coordinating organization, especially if it is an institute, and even more so an academy institute, lacks the necessary means and finds itself arbitrarily placed not at the head of the problem, but at the narrowest point, in the neck of the hourglass, so to speak. Above it is a large number of management organs which collaborate among themselves only poorly: the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, CEMA, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Academy of Sciences, the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building, ministries, and departments. Below it are the organizations collaborating with it in carrying out the work, which sometimes belong to the most diverse departments.

The chief coordinating organization is subjected from above to a torrent of requests, instructions, demands, reports, information, and all that the administrative style of management is notorious for. Half the efforts of the chief coordinating organization are spent on avoiding drowning in this cascade of paper—which does not leave much time to sort things out with the collaborating organizations [soispolniteli]. And there is not much opportunity for management. It is fine if the collaborating organization belongs to the same department as the chief coordinator. But it is not at all clear on what basis to conduct negotiations with the "outsiders." On any matter that is at all important, it is necessary to go "through channels."

The experience of work on computer aided design systems within the framework of the Comprehensive Program is noteworthy in this respect. Our country is represented by 59 organizations under 25 ministries and departments. A large volume of scientific research lies ahead, along with the creation of software which is up to the world's highest standards and its handover to the stock of algorithms and programs. It is proposed to launch series production of high productivity technical equipment for computer aided design systems, such as personal computers and networks based on them, graphic and peripheral devices, and equipment for machine tools with digital program control.

The plans outlined are very substantial. But those taking part in resolving this problem, both the chief coordinating organization—the Control Problems Institute—and the collaborating organizations, are wasting much time on countless tie-ups and trade-offs.

Delays in adopting organizational decisions are not compatible with the possibility of progressing confidently to the level of world standards and remaining there. Moreover administrative sluggishness makes it impossible to realize the vast scientific potential that the country already has at its disposal. For instance, many Soviet developments in the sphere of programming and applied mathematics are used free and unrestrictedly by foreign firms—that is to say, we do not even manage to put our results fully into saleable form and obtain hard currency for them. Purposeful leadership would ensure that every avenue, every topic had an owner who would certainly not permit such thriftlessness.

In discussing production, especially series production, mention must be made of another important matter. The CEMA Comprehensive Program was originally conceived as a scientific program whose outcome was to be new technologies, designs, and models of new technical systems. However, later the chief coordinating organizations were required to ensure, by way of end product, series production of these models and their sale on the domestic and foreign market. As a result many chief scientific organizations, like, for instance, the Control Problems Institute (the chief coordinating organization for the problem of computer aided design systems), found themselves in a difficult position. And it is not only a question of the lack of experience of organizing series production and international trade.

It is a question of the lack of a mechanism for organizing production, the lack of targeted funds and the departmental patchwork. The chief coordinating organization should be able to act as an advantageous client who does not have to beg someone to do the work, but has the opportunity to choose the best of a number of possible contenders. Of course, a necessary condition of this is the economic autonomy of the collaborating organizations and the chief coordinator, which in principle they are already acquiring as a result of the adoption of the Law on the State Enterprise. After all, without economic autonomy the chief coordinating organization is simply incapable of coping with the organization of series production and trade in the end product.

A decision was adopted at one time on assigning all organizational management functions to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. But even this very modest decision was not fully implemented: Those engaged in coordinating the Comprehensive Program include, apart from the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Gosplan, CEMA, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building, and other organizations. In short, there is as yet no targeted leadership, but success demands a single coordinator responsible for the Soviet section of the CEMA Comprehensive Program, who must be endowed with all the necessary powers. This role could be played by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; the main thing is to appoint a single coordinator and stick to it.

The coordinating organ of the USSR Council of Ministers must have the opportunity within the framework of the state order autonomously to finance and provide resources for the implementation of the CEMA Comprehensive Program. The leaders of the various avenues of research should correspondingly have the right to distribute finances and resources among the chief coordinating organizations, and they, in turn, among the collaborating organizations.

Today's reality is far removed from that. For instance, for the topic of computer aided design systems, the chief ministry, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, has less than one-fourth of all the funds which are to be assimilated, and the picture is the same for the topic of "Automated Control Systems for Nuclear Power Stations." The remaining three-fourths of the money are accounted for by other sectors, and are not allocated on a targeted basis. How the chief ministry is to make the collaborating organizations invest and assimilate these resources is a difficult question. Targeted finance would make it possible to implement economic management methods and exercise real leadership over the areas of research and the chief organizations. The question arises: Where are the funds to come from? But this example shows that they do actually exist and are allocated, but through the ministries, where they lose their specific designation. It is clearly time to remove these funds from the sectors and give them to the targeted leadership.

There is another very important question connected with management structure—the cadre question. The leaders of chief coordinating organizations and the scientific leaders of areas of research combine several functions, as a rule. Administrative participation in the CEMA Comprehensive Program is not their only job, and often not their first. Therefore a very small staff of skilled specialist coordinators and deputy leaders is needed to tackle this matter professionally and purposefully, people for whom it would be their main, most important job.

Targeted leadership will also help in a matter of some importance—the organizing of competitive selection at all stages of research. Expert councils attached to the chief coordinating organizations, leaders of areas of research, and the coordinating organ of the USSR Council of Ministers will be subject to the influence of departmental interests to a considerably lesser extent, and this will help to ensure that the best, most promising long-term decisions are adopted.

The questions raised in this article have accumulated over a long period, but they demand speedy resolution, because the implementation of the CEMA Comprehensive Program must be the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Kamentsev Writes on CEMA Economic Relations
LD141739 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS—Cooperative arrangements in production, science and technology through direct contacts, joint ventures and international associations have been described by Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as the priority growth area in the Soviet Union's cooperation with other socialist countries.

Writing in the October issue of the journal *Kommunist*, he said Soviet factories had been granted the right to resolve all issues of pursuing direct contacts at their own discretion.

Kamentsev said that more than 670 agreements had been signed lately to form such contacts with factories in countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and that the manufacture of scarce products and new equipment was growing and industrial capacity being used more fully as a result.

He added that 12 joint ventures with CMEA countries and 43 international associations and organizations had been set up by today and that new forms of cooperation were gaining ground in relations with capitalist and developing nations as well.

Seven business partnerships with firms from those countries had been launched in Soviet territory for the first time, including two ventures with Finnish partners, two with West German and the other three respectively with Japanese, Indian and Italian entrepreneurs, Kamentsev said.

Another 250 or so offers for such operations were being studied, he added. The Soviet deputy premier said that as an added incentive for joint businesses in the USSR, they were given a two-year tax holiday.

He said possibilities were there for broadening economic relations with Western countries and talks had revealed a mutual desire to form official relations between the CMEA and the EEC and between the USSR and the EEC.

Kamentsev said that the CMEA and the EEC played a very significant role not only in European, but also in world economic affairs and that starting a relationship and then cooperation between them would not only be of mutual benefit in commercial and economic terms, but also have very favorable political implications.

Marjai Holds Bilateral Talks in Moscow
LD132237 Budapest MTI in English 2109 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 13 (MTI)—On Tuesday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks in Moscow on topical issues of bilateral cooperation with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy premier, Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier, Adrej Lukanov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba.

Meets With Andrei
LD141730 Budapest MTI in English 1337 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 14 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Stefan Andrei, deputy chairman of the Romanian Government, discussed topical issues of bilateral relations in Moscow Wednesday.

Pact Foreign Ministers To Meet
LD121301 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1228 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—As earlier agreed a routine meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states will be held at the end of October in Prague.

Pact Information Group Meets
LD131609 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw October 13 TASS—The multilateral group of current mutual information, which includes representatives of the Warsaw treaty member states, held its regular meeting here today.

The sides exchanged information and views on some topical international issues.

Socialist TU Conference Opens in Budapest
LD140930 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest October 13 TASS—The secretaries of socialist countries' trade union associations, who are responsible for issues connected with the position of women, opened a conference in Budapest today.

It is being attended by representatives of trade unions in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They will exchange experience in solving the social and economic problems of trade union work among women.

Pyadyshev Holds Weekly News Conference

Anniversary Activities

LD151358 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT
15 Oct 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—To mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, and the USSR Council of Ministers will have a joint session in Moscow on November 2 and 3, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said that a military parade and a demonstration of working people will be staged in Red Square on November 7.

A reception in honour of foreign guests and other functions would also be held. Party and government delegations from the socialist countries, developing nations and countries of socialist and progressive orientation, delegations from communist, workers', revolutionary democratic parties and organizations, socialist and labour parties would be invited to attend the celebrations, he said.

"After the celebration session, it is planned to hold a meeting of all foreign delegations who will show a desire to take part," said the spokesman. "This meeting will give an opportunity to discuss most topical issues of today's world.

The meeting will be held in an atmosphere of informal friendly communication without any fixed agenda. Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to participate in the meeting."

Replying to questions, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee would address the celebration session with a report on the historical path covered by the Soviet Union and pressing problems of Soviet society and key international problems.

Upcoming Shultz Visit

LD151541 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Moscow will begin in exactly one week, on October 22, with a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said: "There are indications that this will be a businesslike, very substantive exchange of views which will be continued on the following day."

It is expected that Shultz will be received on October 23 by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Shevardnadze and Shultz are supposed to hold a press conference on October 23.

The Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that the principal result of the two ministers' meeting should be the elaboration of all questions linked to the treaty on the total elimination of Soviet and American medium- and shorter-range missiles, Pyadyshev said.

"The Soviet side also hopes that agreement will be reached on how the USSR and the United States will move through concerted effort towards an agreement on cutting strategic offensive arms.

As to the Soviet side, we stand for a full-scale treaty on the 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive arms in conditions of strict compliance with the ABM Treaty."

The Soviet side hoped, Pyadyshev observed, that the U.S. secretary of state would bring to Moscow the American side's response to the Soviet proposal, made during the Shevardnadze-Shultz talks in Washington, on alternative solutions to the space problem. "Without resolving the issue of the future of the ABM Treaty, the discussion of the 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive weapons will hardly have any sense."

The ministers would consider in their talks all questions related to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, emphasized the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Vorontsov in Middle East

LD151544 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Yuliy Vorontsov, who is on a Middle Eastern tour, is in Cairo at present and will then visit Amman and Damascus, said today Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Questions of unblocking the Arab-Israeli conflict and convocation for the purpose of an international conference on the Middle East, termination of the Iran-Iraq war, the Persian Gulf situation are on the agenda of the Soviet diplomat's meetings with Arab leaders.

Yuliy Vorontsov's trip is a regular round in the traditional dialogue between the USSR and Arab states, said Boris Pyadyshev. We hope that the trip will make it

possible to deepen the Soviet-Arab mutual understanding and cooperation in international relations, which are based on the common concern for consolidation of universal peace and security, joint struggle for a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

FRG 'Threat' to Journalist
LD151644 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The Press Department of the FRG Foreign Ministry tries to exert pressure on a correspondent of the Soviet newspaper *Izvestiya* in Bonn. First Deputy Chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev said this at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today. What is more, the correspondent was threatened that obstacles will be created for his activities as a journalist. And for what reason? It turns out that the reason is that a representative of the newspaper *Izvestiya* provides objective information about the real state of things in West Germany.

On October 13, Soviet journalist Yevgeny Bovkun was invited to the FRG Foreign Ministry where chief of the Press Department Juergen Chrobog expressed dissatisfaction over Bovkun's article about anti-Soviet posters in West German institutions that was published in *Izvestiya's* issue for September 23. Nothing was said concerning the essence of the facts mentioned in his article. But Chrobog made it plain that Yevgeny Bovkun might in future have difficulties about telephone contacts with the FRG Foreign Ministry and with other FRG departments.

This case does not go together with the FRG obligations under the Helsinki Final Act. It is much rather a transparent threat.

'Laser Blinding' Denied
LD151645 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Replying to a question at today's briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, denied any "laser blinding" of the crews of American reconnaissance planes in the Pacific.

The rumours of "laser blinding" during the period of summer tests of Soviet rockets in the Pacific did not correspond to reality and were not confirmed by Pentagon officials. They admitted, specifically, that the crews of U.S. military reconnaissance planes allegedly saw what seemed like bright light on board a Soviet ship, but no harm was caused to them.

Similar sleazy tricks were used in the United States each time when there emerged a shift for the better in Soviet-American relations or when a draft military bill for the next year was being discussed.

Launchings for U.S. Firms
LD151646 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Replying to a question, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said at today's briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists that the Soviet Union was ready to launch foreign space objects by its booster rockets.

Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, also commented on the American embargo on cooperation in that sphere.

The Soviet initiative generated lively interest abroad as it was a specific step in international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

The Soviet side, said the spokesman, was prepared to guarantee that the customer's interests would not suffer either in terms of money or from the viewpoint of the preservation of technological or other secrets.

The American companies General Motors and General Electric showed interest in the Soviet proposal. They requested the U.S. Administration to allow them to have communications satellites launched by Soviet rockets.

"One should mention that serious problems developed in the U.S. already this year following the *Challenger* disaster and the explosion of rockets of two types on take-off," Pyadyshev added. "U.S. authorities did not like this kind of cooperation, however, and imposed an embargo on the development of such ties."

Relations between American firms and the administration was an internal affair of the U.S. "Nevertheless, the embargo is an obvious obstacle in the way of starting open and discrimination-free cooperation, accessible to all, in exploring outer space for peaceful purposes."

Wick's 'Malicious Attack'
LD151653 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—First Deputy Head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev, speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today, qualified as "a disgraceful statement" the malicious attack against the restructuring process in the Soviet Union which was made by Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency.

The Soviet policy of public openness is a triumph of deception over truth, said that leader from the American Administration, obviously revelling in the ringing, but absolutely senseless phrase, invented by him, which has nothing to do with the positive changes now under way in the Soviet Union.

Our policy of public openness is a manifestation of the profound process of democratisation of society, said Boris Pyadyshev. The conclusion prompts itself that Charles Wick is against this process, against the expansion and consolidation of democracy. The American leader probably dislikes the ever growing streams of objective information going from our country. And by his defiant statements he is trying to see to it that the American population, the public of other countries should know as less as possible about the renewal which is under way in the USSR.

The bourgeois is afraid of the really revolutionary events in the land of the Soviets, said the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Charles Wick and his like would prefer to fence themselves off from these events with a curtain of silence, falsification and ambiguity.

Acting in the spirit of openness, the Soviet Union has invited American military representatives to review military exercises in Belorussia—the U.S. mass media reported practically nothing about that important step. Foreign representatives have visited Shikhany where the process of real destruction of chemical weapons was demonstrated for the first time ever in history, while the American official propaganda has been trying to distort the significance of that step towards creation of mutual confidence. The Soviet Union has taken a compromise stand on the question of control over elimination of chemical weapons and declared its readiness to open for inspection its enterprises, while the United States has closed to controllers the gates of enterprises producing chemical weapons.

Here are only some of the examples of the recent time which seemingly Charles Wick does not want to recall since they do not fit into his concept hostile to our country.

NATO Exercise in Turkey

*LD151711 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists First Deputy Head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev today dwelt on a trip made by a group of Soviet military inspectors to Turkey on October 5-7. The Soviet Union's representatives arrived there to inspect the exercise of the NATO allied forces, code-named "Display Determination", which was held on Turkey's territory, involving American, Italian and Turkish troops.

The inspection request was sent to the Turkish side on October 3, at 10 pm, Moscow time. As it is envisaged by the provisions of the Stockholm document on confidence and security building measures in Europe, the Turkish side favourably responded to the request—the inspection group was granted a possibility to come at the requested time to the appointed area and to get down to its duties.

The USSR Foreign Ministry so far does not have a detailed report on the results of the inspection. Its results will be received in the near future from the USSR Defence Ministry and sent, in accordance with the Stockholm accords, to all the states, parties to the European process.

U.S. 'Incident' in Kabul

*LD151720 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The actions of U.S. official representatives during an incident within a Soviet unit's lines on the outskirts of Kabul on October 9 run counter to the assurances of the U.S. Administration about the intention to promote a political solution of the Afghan question, the normalisation of the situation in Afghanistan. This is said in a representation that was made to the U.S. Embassy at the USSR Foreign Ministry. This document was today read out by the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Here are some details of the incident: After a group of British journalists who were engaged in photographing and television filming within a Soviet unit's lines had been detained for identification, U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Afghanistan J. Glassman arrived in the zone of the Soviet military unit without any permission or notification. He demonstratively interfered in normal proceedings. Contrary to what he claimed later, he was not detained by Soviet servicemen. Quite the other way, the American flatly refused to depart from the scene.

In order to aggravate the situation, Glassman and staffers of the U.S. Embassy accompanying him went without the permission to the Soviet checkpoint where the British journalists were brought for identification. The U.S. diplomats behaved rudely and brazenly.

One gets the impression that all this was a premeditated action to provoke an incident, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Further on Gerasimov Berlin Wall Statement

AU131419 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 13 (AFP)—A Soviet official spokesman denied here Tuesday that a Soviet diplomat had recently predicted that the Berlin Wall would soon be dismantled.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said a statement by Soviet mission advisor in Geneva Stanislav Cherniavskiy had been "distorted".

The World Lutheran Federation had quoted Mr. Cherniavskiy as saying in late September, "I think this wall will cease to exist very soon. Its last days have come."

The spokesman also called a report by the conservative West German daily *Die Welt* that Moscow had built a tunnel under the new West German Embassy here for spying purposes, "inventions" and "absurdities".

The embassy complex is to be finished by May 1989.

Die Welt in its report had quoted West German Minister for Housing Oscar Schneider.

Tolkunov Meets With European Parliament
PM160957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Antonov dispatch: "Europe Is Our Common Home"]

[Text] Brussels—A delegation from the USSR Parliamentary Group and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which is in the Belgian capital at the invitation of the socialist group of the European Parliament, is continuing its exchange of opinions with the representatives of various political groups from the EEC parliamentary organ on questions of European security, the expansion of the development of cooperation in the economic, political, and humanitarian spheres, and the further intensification of the Helsinki process.

Summing up the results of the first part of the talks (after Brussels the Soviet parliamentarians will visit Strasbourg), the head of the Soviet delegation, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said:

The development of parliamentary contacts between the European Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet, which began at the end of 1985, is undoubtedly useful. Parliaments have a tremendous responsibility for resolving the main problem of the day—the preservation and consolidation of peace. No differences of opinions and convictions can or should serve to impede vigorous enterprising dialogue between parliamentarians on this vitally important question. We vigorously advocate the development of all-European cooperation with West European associations and organizations.

In the course of the meetings and conversations which took place the members of the Soviet delegation expounded the USSR approach to key international

problems, talked about how the Soviet Union is implementing revolutionary transformations, how restructuring is under way in the economy and in the social sphere, and about the measures being taken for broader democratization.

The attention of the West European parliamentarians was drawn especially to the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives designed to ensure nuclear disarmament, reduce conventional armaments and armed forces, create an all-embracing system of international security, organize mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and strengthen relations of trust between them.

In the course of a press conference held in Brussels R. Arndt (Social Democratic Party of Germany), chairman of the group of socialists in the European Parliament, indicated the need to galvanize joint efforts directed at preventing war and strengthen trust and mutual understanding. "Peoples must coexist intelligently under the common roof of the European house," he stressed, "and the USSR parliamentarians' visit confirms that the Soviet leadership is ready to proceed along this path."

Rudi Arndt stated that the Soviet parliamentarians' visit is regarded here as a most important event which will help accelerate the process of normalizing relations between the EEC and CEMA, on the one hand, and the EEC and the USSR on the other. "Our discussions were protracted and useful," the chairman of the socialist group said. "As for the results of the discussion of international questions, and first of all the Soviet state's large-scale initiatives in the sphere of strengthening security which M.S. Gorbachev has put forward, we socialists, like all progressive forces in Western Europe, state that we wish Soviet policy great success in the disarmament sphere, which evokes understanding and approval here. I know that other political groups in the European Parliament, including the democratic group, also support M.S. Gorbachev's proposal in the sphere of disarmament and detente."

It was pointed out at the press conference that the sides unanimously acknowledged the importance and utility of such contacts both through mutually advantageous exchanges of opinions and information and also from the viewpoint of creating a political atmosphere favorable for stepping up parliamentary dialogue on fundamental questions of European policy. They consider this dialogue an inalienable part of the all-European discussion of questions troubling the peoples of Europe, the main one of which is the strengthening of their security.

The desire to give a new boost to links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the European Parliament was also confirmed.

Voss Addresses IPU Conference in Bangkok
LD152103 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Bangkok October 15 TASS—The 78th conference of the Interparliamentary Union attended by delegations

of 87 countries and 12 international organizations, continues its deliberations here. In their speeches parliamentarians express opinions of various nations on global issues of our times, the main of which is the campaign for preventing a nuclear disaster.

Today's speech by Avgust Voss, head of the delegation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was devoted precisely to this pressing task.

The Soviet representative called attention of parliamentarians to Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World".

The principled novelty of the Soviet disarmament programme, the speaker noted, lies in the fact that the matter in question is not just an end goal but practical disarmament measures exactly calculated in time and to be implemented in a historically short period.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the desire of the Government and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for a peaceful political settlement of existing conflicts. Special attention was called to the need for working out the new mode of political thinking in the nuclear age and broad cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

Shishlin Views International Relations
LD142253 Prague CTK in English
1937 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Prague Oct 14 (CTK)—"Our party has been reaping first fruit of the policy of new thinking of openness and restructuring in the sphere of foreign policy", Soviet Communist Party official Nikolay Shishlin said at a meeting with Prague journalists today.

"The support for openness is wide all over the country. In many respects we are at the beginning of the revolutionary reconstruction. Within two years and a half we have reached a number of important successes under the party leadership."

"In the sphere of foreign policy the new thinking strengthens us in the opinion that we cannot do anything, achieve anything, by ourselves. That is why we must go forward together with socialist friends, cooperate with Western neighbours, with the United States and the countries of the developing world. Global problems need global approaches and joint efforts in the interest of security and peace on earth", Nikolay Shishlin stressed.

He described the year 1987 as the "year of Europe" due to the intensity of the talks on disarmament and liquidation of missiles.

The year 1988, according to his opinion, will be aimed in international activity mainly at the sphere of Asia and the Pacific. In this connection, Nicolay Shishlin pointed

out the significance of Soviet-Chinese consultations and emphasized that the Soviet Union is interested in full normalization of relations with China.

Relations with India are stable and mutually advantageous. Relations with Japan as well as a political dialogue with Indonesia have been developing favourably. Considerable progress can be expected in the sphere of the Indochinese peninsula, as the Soviet Union fully supports the policy of national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

Helsinki 'East-West' Talks End 15 Oct
LD151646 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Helsinki October 15 TASS—The subject of setting up and developing joint production ventures was on the agenda of the "East-West" meeting which closed in Helsinki Wednesday. It was attended by experts from the European socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, as well as China, the United States, Britain and the Nordic countries.

The meeting, held under the aegis of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, discussed ways of further developing joint ventures, terms of their financing and crediting, as well as management problems.

The meeting heard with great interest reports made by Soviet experts about the current economic changes in the Soviet Union, the role of joint ventures and the potentialities of East-West cooperation in this field.

Petrovskiy Discusses USSR Support for UN
LD152334 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 15 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reporting:

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly gave a press conference today. It was emphasized that the current session was of special importance for the Soviet Union—it coincided with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Here at the United Nations, one can clearly see how the political map of the world has changed over the past 70 years under the impact of the processes of social renewal of our entire planet—processes which received a powerful impetus in October 1917, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Our country which rapidly traversed an immense historical road due to the revolution and due to the social choice made by it, considers itself to be an inalienable part of the single family of nations linked with bonds of interdependence in the face of the nuclear and other global threats to mankind.

Carrying out reorganization inside the country, we proceed from the premise that renewal is needed in the sphere of international relations as well, Petrovskiy said.

The task of tasks is to bring these relations in line with the realities of the nuclear and space age which means recognizing that universal security is the sole formula for survival. It is precisely V.I. Lenin, who proclaimed the ideas of making talks international and universal, detecting the emerging problems and resolving them on the basis of the balance of interests. Today, too, we see no alternative to internationalizing dialogue and making it universal. This is why, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said, we attach special importance to the United Nations as an indispensable vehicle for international cooperation and joint constructive work and intend to render every assistance to the organization and its secretary-general.

Supporting the secretary-general's suggestion that a military threat reduction center be set up we propose to consider the expediency of establishing communication lines between the U.N. Headquarters and the capitals of the permanent members of the Security Council as well as with the place of stay of the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement. We stand for creating a mechanism under the U.N. auspices to monitor on a wide international scale the observance of agreements called upon to lessen international tensions and curb the arms race and the situation in the regions where conflicts are in progress, Petrovskiy said.

Any attempts to create or exploit financial difficulties of the United Nations are incompatible with demands of realism and responsibility in politics, he emphasized.

Expressing its principled attitude to actions of that kind, the Soviet Union, for its part, is ready to take practical actions in a constructive search for ways to overcome financial difficulties experienced by the United Nations at present.

By now the U.S.S.R. has paid in full its 1987 contributions to the regular budget and toward financing the United Nations Armed Forces.

Moreover, in reply to the request of the secretary-general the Soviet Union made a voluntary contribution of 10 million dollars to a special account opened in order to overcome the United Nations' financial difficulties.

This year we made another important step in this direction. With the aim of supporting the United Nations in ensuring its sound fiscal basis the Soviet Government decided to pay its arrears to the Regular U.N. budget, the Soviet representative said. Implementing that principled decision the Soviet Union paid on October 12 more than 28 million dollars over and above its 1987 assessments to the regular U.N. budget. The Soviet Union is also prepared to consider its participation in mending the deficit in the budget of the armed forces of the organization.

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, highly praised the Soviet Union's constructive contribution to the search for ways to overcome financial difficulties experienced by the United Nations.

An official spokesman for the secretary-general welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to pay its debt to the regular U.N. budget and consider its participation in eliminating the deficit in the budget of the armed forces of the organization.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed the hope that all countries in arrears would take action to fulfil their obligations under the charter of the United Nations so as to enable it to work with renewed confidence tackling the tasks facing it.

Ukrainian Foreign Minister's UNGA Speech
AU150816 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
7 Oct 87 p 3

[RATAU report: "Overcoming Stereotypes of Confrontation—Speech Delivered by V.A. Kravets, Ukrainian SSR Foreign Minister, in the General Political Discussion at the 42d Session of the UN General Assembly"—boldface as published]

[Text] New York RATAU—The 42d session of the General Assembly, the minister said, is taking place at a responsible and crucial moment. It is called upon to use its full authority to consolidate positive changes in world affairs, overcome the stereotypes of confrontation, and introduce a new way of thinking into the practice of international relations.

Definite reassuring changes connected with the realization of peoples' aspirations for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of security have emerged in international life. These hopes have been generated not by groundless optimism and by wishful thinking. On the political horizon there have appeared prospects for reaching agreement on the most vital problem of reducing nuclear weapons, and of improving the international situation as a whole.

There is first of all the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States of America to conclude an agreement on the complete elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles—medium-range and operational-tactical. For the first time in history, the idea of nuclear disarmament has come close to the beginning of its realization. If this first, and for this reason particularly difficult, step were made, international relations would assume a new condition. Such an agreement would be of not only great military and political importance, but would also change the psychological situation. After all, up to now there has been a process of building up nuclear arsenals.

Second, Reykjavik and the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington have shown that it is possible in principle to significantly reduce the strategic offensive weapons of the two biggest nuclear states, provided that there is the political will and that the ABM Treaty is strictly observed. With mutual effort, an understanding on the 50% reduction of strategic offensive weapons could become a reality as early as in the first half of 1988. The progress made in the Geneva talks within the framework of the disarmament conference also inspires optimism; representatives of the 40 participating countries have come very close to the conclusion of a convention on banning chemical weapons and destroying stocks of them.

"The sphere of the reasonable, responsible, and rational organization of international affairs is expanding before our eyes, even if only timidly," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concluded in his article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," an article which was received by the international public as a doctrine of peace free from nuclear weapons and violence.

Timed to coincide with the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, the article contains emotional reflections on what the community of nations could do and how to make peace a political reality even before the end of our century. The article emphasizes that objective processes themselves make our complex and diverse world increasingly interrelated and interdependent, and that this world needs even more a mechanism that will enable it to discuss and resolve its common problems in a responsible way, at a representative level, and together. The United Nations is called upon to become such a mechanism. The Ukrainian SSR has invariably come out and continues to come out for increasing by all means the role of the UN as an indispensable instrument of peace and coordinated state activity, for consolidating its political, legal, and moral status, and for democratizing its activity. Our adherence to the UN was confirmed very clearly once again during the recent official visit paid to the Ukraine by the esteemed UN general secretary, J. Peres de Cuellar.

In the complex kaleidoscope of problems brought about by our epoch, the minister continued, the task of preserving mankind and saving it from nuclear suicide is dominant. Brought about by the vicious strategy of nuclear intimidation and deterrence, the arms race deforms the life of world civilization, and devours annually nearly a trillion dollars which are so badly needed to relieve the lot of the hundreds of millions of people suffering from poverty, hunger, and disease. For the sake of mankind's survival, for the sake of its salvation and development, and for the sake of the lives of the present and the future generations, it is imperative for the UN to subordinate all its forces, prestige, and influence to the cause of creating a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

In coming out in the UN with the initiative to create a universal system of international peace and security, the speaker continued, the socialist states, including the

Ukrainian SSR, were guided by the criterion of values common to all mankind. The joint authors of this proposal proceeded from the principle of international security, which can only be indivisible, universal, equal for all, and must encompass the military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres. Such a system would lead to the construction of a nuclear-free world in which the application of force or the threat of force would be ruled out, and relations among peoples would be built in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation. The socialist countries propose to the international community not a temporizing conception, but a long-term and rational program, inviting all to find a way to achieve mutually advantageous international relations.

Arms limitation and disarmament are undoubtedly a vital structural element in the edifice of universal security. On 15 January 1986 the Soviet Union proposed a program for freeing the planet from nuclear weapons. This document contains clear guidelines for the time up to the year 2000: peace without weapons of mass destruction, a peaceful outer space, and the military potentials of states limited to reasonable sufficiency. Its importance also lies in the fact that it offers a principle for combining the new way of political thinking with practice.

We, V.A. Kravets emphasized, proceed from the assumption that it is impossible to fully settle problems concerning nuclear disarmament within the context of USSR-U.S. relations alone. A considerable contribution in this respect can and should be made by the UN, which plays a unique role in the advance toward a world free from nuclear weapons. The Ukrainian SSR maintains the view that in this sphere the UN should make use of its potential and of its negotiation mechanisms, including the Security Council. In the group of problems concerning nuclear disarmament, the ban on nuclear tests is of particular importance. The vital need to settle this problem without delay is dictated by the fact that, without banning the tests of nuclear weapons, the reduction of nuclear arsenals alone does not solve the question, because there is still the opportunity to modernize the remaining portion, that is, to develop increasingly refined and deadly nuclear weapons. Consequently, discontinuation of the tests is a concrete step toward the genuine elimination of nuclear armaments.

The document tabled by the socialist countries at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament under the title "The Main Theses of a Treaty on the Complete and Universal Ban on Nuclear Weapons' Tests" has provided good opportunities for constructive talks on this subject. The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR considers that the earliest practical action on this problem is in line with the will of most states. We welcome the accord reached by the USSR and the United States to begin full-scale talks on the reduction and, ultimately, the discontinuation of nuclear tests before 1 December 1987.

Another concern common to all mankind is the prevention of the arms race in space. The preparation of "Star Wars" must not be permitted to become irreversible and to create insuperable obstacles on the way to disarmament. We are convinced that the SDI program is very harmful. This has been admitted by many people, including some in the United States. In its character, SDI is particularly militarist, and its objective is to achieve military superiority and to upset strategic stability in the world. In this sector the want of a realistic policy is particularly noticeable. Concrete deeds are needed. The treaty restricting anti-missile defense systems, which is the cornerstone of strategic stability, has to be strictly observed first of all. The time has come at last to begin talks at the Geneva conference on an agreement or agreements on preventing the arms race in space.

Efforts must also be mobilized to accomplish as soon as possible such an urgent task as the delivery of the planet from chemical weapons.

In progressing to genuine security through disarmament, it is essential—in addition to eliminating weapons of mass destruction—to reduce conventional weapons and armed forces in an urgent and coordinated way. The socialist states have repeatedly stated that they are prepared to go as far in this question as the other countries are. As confirmation of this preparedness, in June 1986, as is known, they made concrete proposals to reduce, under far-reaching control, armed forces and weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

I would also like to emphasize, the speaker said, our conviction that the freeing of material resources and of the intellectual potential for socioeconomic development, including the development of the developing countries, should be an integral part of all disarmament measures. In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, each step on the path of reducing weapons should not only bring peoples more security, but should also result in the allocation of more resources for improving living conditions for people. This position of ours was clearly reflected in the "Disarmament for Development" memorandum presented by the socialist countries at the recent conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. The edifice of the world cannot be strong so long as some part of it remains beyond the limits of the security system. That is why the Ukrainian SSR comes resolutely out in favor of ridding regional conflict situations of bloc influences [razblokirovaniye]. The Middle East knot—one of the oldest and most explosive seats of international tension—holds a particular place among them. The developments in the Middle East convincingly show that it is useless to rely on force, on confrontation or on separate bargains. A genuine settlement is only possible on the condition that Israeli forces are withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, that the Palestinian people exert their inalienable right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state, and that the right to safe existence and development is ensured for all countries in the region.

The settlement of disputed problems between Iran and Iraq and the end of the fratricidal war between these two countries must be sought at the negotiating table. The concentration of naval forces in the embattled region by the United States and some other NATO members threatens to have unpredictably grave consequences.

The Ukrainian SSR shares the concern aroused in the world community by the explosive situation in Central America. We resolutely demand that an end be put to the U.S. Administration's intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua, and declare our unwavering solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people.

The immediate settlement of the conflict in South Africa, which continues to be a dangerous seat of tension, would be in the interests of international peace and security. The Ukrainian SSR firmly endorses the appeal made by African states to introduce comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in accordance with the UN Charter.

I have only mentioned some seats of tension. Eliminating these and preventing new crises and conflicts at the regional and the global levels is an integral part of the efforts to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

We consider, the minister emphasized, that an important contribution to international security could be made by the measures taken to control the process of making states economically interdependent; these measures could ensure the predictability and stability of relations among states, and in the final analysis, the safety and mutual advantage of worldwide economic exchanges.

Cooperation among states in the sphere of ecology and in the humanitarian field is an integral part of the process of shaping the security system.

The Ukrainian SSR is resolved to cooperate with other states to ensure universal peace and security in the spirit of good will and of the realization of joint responsibility for the fate of human civilization. This position is fully in line with the historical goals and principles of foreign policy pursued by the Soviet state whose 70th anniversary will be commemorated on 7 November 1987.

In our awareness and feelings, the Socialist Revolution of 1917 is, for the Soviet people, a matter of lofty national pride. The revolution aroused in the wide masses unheard-of enthusiasm and creativity, it marked a fateful time for the victorious people who had put an end to the exploitation of man by man once and for all. We eliminated unemployment a long time ago. The toiling people are socially protected, are confident in their future. The Great October continues in our present accomplishments. In the Ukrainian SSR, like all over the Soviet Union, an enormous process of restructuring all spheres of life is going on to intensify and accelerate the economic and social development of socialist society.

The first legislative act passed by the Soviet authorities, the minister said in conclusion, was, highly symbolically, the Peace Decree. Our new way of foreign political thinking and of acting in the international arena is organically linked with Lenin's behest on democratic and just peace. "In complying with this Leninist behest," V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, noted, "our party and the Soviet state are doing their utmost to protect and strengthen peace, and to improve the complex—and at times explosive—international situation."

The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR is convinced that the participants in the 42d session of the UN General Assembly will raise their voices in favor of precisely such a way of acting, and that the General Assembly itself will become for states a place and a school for formulating conceptions of security for all, security adequate for the realities of the nuclear and space age.

Seoul Rejects Bilateral Olympic Talks

PM151150 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian
15 Oct 87 p 4

[Unattributed and TASS reports: "Proposal of the DPRK National Olympic Committee"]

[Text] [Unattributed report] As KCNA reports from Pyongyang, the South Korean side was handed a letter on 11 October from Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, addressed to Kim Chong-ha, chairman of the South Korean National Olympic

Committee. The document contains a call for bilateral talks to begin as soon as possible between the Olympic Committees of North and South Korea to discuss problems concerning the joint organization of the 24th Summer Olympic Games in 1988. The letter notes that in the absence of a rapprochement in the sides' positions at a bilateral meeting, progress can hardly be expected at trilateral talks with the participation of IOC [International Olympic Committee] representatives in Lausanne.

The letter was delivered to Panmunjom on 2 October, because it was proposed that the South Korean side study it by 7 October, the date proposed by the IOC to the DPRK National Olympic Committee for bilateral talks. However, the South Korean side deliberately delayed, declaring its readiness to accept the letter on 12 October and accepting it only on 11 October. Because of this approach on the South Korean side, KCNA says, it was impossible to hold the talks proposed by the IOC. We hope, the report goes on to say, that if the question involving the South Korean side is resolved, talks with the IOC will also go successfully.

[TASS report] Tokyo—As *Kyodo* reports from Seoul, South Korea has rejected the renewed proposal by North Korea for direct bilateral talks on the holding of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Kim Chong-ha, chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, told journalists that North Korea should accept the proposals made by the IOC in July, which will open the way for trilateral talks between representatives of the two Korean states and the IOC.

United States & Canada

Further on Shultz Remarks Prior to Trip
LD160952 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz gave a press conference Thursday before his departure on Middle East and USSR trips.

"My attitude as I go to Moscow is that things are going along quite well. The work in Geneva is strong, it's professional, it's rapid", he said commenting on the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on a treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles.

"A great deal of material where we had differences has been eliminated", he pointed out.

The secretary of state said there were still some issues ahead but that "we intend to press on them".

He said both the United States and the Soviet Union regard an agreement on a 50 percent cut in strategic arms to be of "central importance".

"In the discussions between us, a great deal of headway has been made, important headway. The most dramatic steps being those that came out of the Reykjavik meetings".

Noting that a new U.S.-Soviet summit "should be accompanied by substantial accomplishment as the INF treaty would do", Shultz said: "I should think that we would be able to wrap it up".

He said the signing of an INF agreement would be a "major achievement".

The secretary expressed the hope that during his talks in Moscow the sides would have worthwhile discussions in human rights, regional issues and bilateral problems, so that "there will be the kind of atmosphere that will on the one hand make a summit productive in itself, and on the other hand enable a summit to be the kind of initiator of further positive developments".

Preview of Mideast Tour
LD160929 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left on Thursday on a tour of a number of Middle East countries. Today he is arriving in Israel, after which he will go to Saudi Arabia and Egypt and then meet in London with Jordanian King Husayn.

Before leaving Washington by air the U.S. secretary of state told the press conference that he was planning to discuss questions pertaining to a peaceful Middle East settlement, the Iran-Iraq war and the U.N. actions to end

it. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department said that he was not taking on his tour any special new ideas, but he hoped that other people could say something new. In the opinion of the newspaper *New York Times*, there is little hope that Shultz would achieve substantial progress on the issue of the deadlocked process of peaceful settlement. Therefore the tour by Shultz will rather turn into an attempt to create an illusion of progress. As the newspaper *Washington Post* said, U.S. secretary of state intended, in particular, to achieve an interim agreement on a broadening of Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip.

Falin Notes Lessons of Reykjavik Summit
PM151113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[V. Falin article: "Reykjavik 1 Year On: The Nuclear Disarmament Struggle Continues"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit was held in the Icelandic capital 1 year ago now, on 11-12 October. The event occupies a special place in the historical calendar. There are few people today who would dispute that Reykjavik was a turning point in development as a whole. It dramatically highlighted both the opportunities for improving the situation and the obstacles standing in the way of peace and good-neighborly cooperation.

"Ideal conditions almost never occur in politics. But if they do arise, it represents a great moment in history. But the question then arises as to whether there are statesmen around capable of recognizing this moment and whether their peoples will follow them." This piece of wisdom, suggested to Bismarck by experience of the 19th century, can be applied with complete justification to the rapidly moving 20th century.

A great moment in history occurred in Reykjavik—mankind's dream of removing the nuclear threat could have been realized there. There was not, of course, any doubt that the American people had no less an interest in this than other peoples in the world. There was consequently no special need to explain to ordinary Americans the advantages of a life without a nuclear shadow looming over them. The U.S. leadership was faced with the task not of leading the people to nuclear-free security but, after listening attentively to the demands of the vast majority, following behind that majority so that, at least in matters of war and peace, Western democracy should cease to be just loud words.

Following the people is easy to say. But for this the administration also has to ask permission of its puppet-masters. I am not talking about the military-industrial complex, or not only about it. Popular beliefs and prejudices are the toughest barrier to be overcome before

the simple truth emerges that, since all states and systems are in the same crowded boat, there is no sense in rocking it. You cannot go against the stream, rowing with just the right or left oars. You have to go forward and not in circles.

Half a step, no more, was what separated the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union from a decision which would have laid the foundations of the postnuclear era and ushered in a world free of violence. This was clearly seen and understood by everyone who observed at close quarters what happened in the Villa Hofdi and was privy to some of the details. But it seems that it was precisely enmity toward a world of equality and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, a world without double standards—one set for yourself and another for others—a world without violence that stopped Reagan from saying "yes" in answer to the specific and feasible Soviet proposals and prompted him to utter a hasty "no."

Instead of an accord which would have made the life of all the earth's inhabitants calmer and better an attempt was made to foist on the Soviet Union a deal whereby an end to the nuclear arms race on earth would have been exchanged for an arms race in space. The dangerous games that Washington calls the SDI "research program" were declared inviolate and not subject to discussion either from the standpoint of their incompatibility with America's treaty commitments of unlimited duration or their impact on regional and global security. Reagan was clearly mistaken in his choice of partner to legitimize the "Star Wars" venture. Our policy, which is open for discussion of any businesslike considerations, wanted nothing to do with the theater of the absurd.

Well, the U.S. planners, scientists, and technicians are still sitting in their offices and laboratories and SDI is already reaping its harvest on earth. The first target was, naturally, the ABM Treaty. This treaty, which limits work in ABM technology and its deployment, has been transformed by a well-practiced device, namely, a "broad interpretation," into a treaty encouraging such work. While 15 years ago it was thought that ABM limitation was a prerequisite for cutting down offensive nuclear arms, according to the latest Washington view the creation of a multitiered planetary ABM defense must precede nuclear disarmament, with the proviso that tests under SDI, when they begin, justify the hopes placed in them. If they don't? Then many billions of dollars of costs will be written off under the appropriate state budget heading.

However, the problem is not one of finance. The United States is not one to condemn itself for diversion of resources and material. Washington is, in fact, putting more in—just look at Pentagon documents—and what a burden this venture will impose on everyone else, how it will affect their economic and social programs, and how it will raise the temperature of confrontation in the world community. No, the SDI experiments are not designed

to capture a supersophisticated cranebird or belligerent eagle in the sky. They are experiments with international security. They are attempts to prolong at any cost the politics of force and postpone the victory of the politics of reason.

Fighting has raged on our continents for millenia, constantly refuting the postulate "if you want peace, prepare for war." There is probably not a day, month, or year to be found in the last 5 centuries when weapons were not used somewhere to commit some outrage against man. How many more times does it need to be refuted? Until weapons destroy their creator—the human race? It is impossible to imagine more malicious mockery: Man rose above animate and inanimate nature thanks to his ability to invent and bring tools into the world. Dazzled by initial success, man has forged the sword of his own destruction!

Man's genius is capable of grasping a whole host of new secrets of the universe. Scientists and engineers are gradually approaching the point where they will be able to switch on a man-made sun and release its energy through superconductors. Biologists are learning how to produce living molecules and cells. The time is not far off when artificial materials with given properties will exist side by side with artificial organisms imbued with selected characteristics. What will be selected, what will the creator program into the genetic code—the idea of construction or destruction? The question is a far from idle one. Essentially, and I say this as someone who witnessed the events of those memorable days, Reykjavik beheld a struggle to find an answer to this question: If we do not free our minds of powerful superstition, atavistic ideas, and habitual modes of thinking, and measure the future by the well-worn yardstick of the past, we will be condemning ourselves to new dangers and confrontations with new carriers of such dangers. And do so before we get so worked up in the heat of rivalry that we forget the main discovery of our age, namely, that mankind has ceased to be immortal.

Whatever inventions the future may bring, that fact is unchangeable. The fabled phoenix arose from the ashes. Henceforth this fable refers us to what is irrevocably past and provides no consolation at all for the future. The situation can be drawn more starkly. The more deeply man gets bogged down in technological exotica, particularly that of a military nature, and the more he spurns the entreaties of nature, the closer civilization approaches its sunset, even without wars. The planet is sick. It must be healed with haste and not have more and more fresh wounds inflicted upon it as is the case now.

Previously people rejoiced that the earth's gravity had been overcome. But they have no home other than planet earth and it is not known whether they will. How many times can one destroy one's nest and render it inhospitable and poison the wells from which one's descendants will drink? Or is it a case of "apres nous le deluge"? But unlike those who lived before it is now in the power of

man to arrange a flood more terrible than that of the Old Testament, and sometimes much depends on the coincidence of stars on the horizon and politicians' moods. Perhaps it is high time that the peoples jointly took up in earnest the concern of preventing the bad dream being transformed into a crime and ceased relying on luck to eliminate in good time the material basis for aggression?

Unfortunately, the blinders worn by American conservatives and Washington officialdom alike to protect them from uncomfortable and displeasing realities are particularly thick when it comes to abandoning beloved dogmas and myths. The formula "The United States never apologizes for its foreign policy" is the reverse side of the demand for a free-for-all. It is hard and extremely difficult to deal with a state that considers itself infallible. Believing that it can manage without friends and ignoring others' ills and concerns, such a state becomes an enemy to itself. It is no wonder that quite a few objectively minded Americans recognize that the most awesome dangers that the United States confronts today have been brought upon itself.

The President was bluffing when he cut short the Reykjavik dialogue on SDI. Imagine if Reagan's "Star Wars" program tests end unsuccessfully. What will happen then? It is almost certain that as if by the wave of an invisible wand in public the Washington principals will give the ABM Treaty a pronouncedly narrow interpretation rather than a "broad" one. If of course inertial pigheadedness does not spur them to pluck at least a few tufts from the coat of the mangy goat that goes under the name of SDI. Let us presume that the optimum scenario—the instinct of self-preservation—prompts them not to test fate along with the technology. What then? Inevitably the moment of truth that arrived in Reykjavik would have to be extended and the task which the U.S. politicians were not equal to 1 year back would have to be completed.

Thus it was that last fall M.S. Gorbachev faced Ronald Reagan with the choice of saying "yes" or "no" to the continued existence of nuclear weapons. The U.S. leader hesitated and then opted for their continuation. The President was surrounded in Reykjavik by advisers who did not disguise their hostility to models of a nuclear-free world and advocated space-based weapons in addition to existing nuclear weapons. But why? Possibly the mode of thinking was as follows: In certain circumstances the United States could be forced to agree to radical verification measures in the nuclear sphere. How could the end of nuclear doctrines be prevented from condemning all other varieties of the doctrine of force to wither? If you begin to militarize outer space early enough and on a grand scale, governments will need more than 50 years to fathom all the ensuing enigmas—a certain winner for the military-industrial complex and the politicians who serve it. Such calculations, in my view, determined America's ultimate line of conduct.

Reykjavik saw the meeting of leaders of different political schools and two philosophies. Quite naturally the results of the talks on Icelandic soil immediately caused diametrically opposed reactions. The meeting presented the best opportunity so far to do away with weapons of mass destruction at a stroke, and all the advocates of such a breakthrough in the history of civilization were deeply saddened that their expectations were not to be fulfilled. But there were quite a few people in NATO countries who rejoiced at the failure to achieve an accord. They had been horrified and dismayed by the visible rapprochement of the sides on a number of key topics. The imminent probability of an end to the arms race frightened them almost to the point of passing out, or in any event to the point of losing faith in the United States and its leaders as apostles of a policy of force. The enemies of good-neighborly international cooperation would have paid a lot to prevent Reykjavik, with its constructive lessons, from occurring at all, and to ensure that 11-12 October 1986 disappeared without a trace from political science and that the hopes raised by Reykjavik be dispelled.

Notwithstanding the cynics and skeptics, developments have taken a constructive path. The logic of the Reykjavik talks, which were characterized by a purposeful search for spheres of coinciding interests on the part of the sides, the placing of commonality to the fore, and the ability to respond to one's partner's concerns laid down a substantial foundation that has allowed the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on strategic and space arms and medium-range facilities to be invested with a new quality. It needed, it is true, a number of additional major actions on the part of the Soviet Union before the path could be opened up to an accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. But these acts themselves became possible against the background of and thanks to Reykjavik.

Reykjavik itself would not not have taken place but for the major Soviet initiatives put forward after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and other bold unilateral acts of ours which convinced the world not only of the Soviet Union's honest intentions but also of the practical feasibility of its ideas. Reykjavik rendered an invaluable service to the cause of improving the international situation by irrefutably demonstrating that the path to an agreement is obstructed not by technical difficulties, the complexities of verifying the implementation of accords, or even suspicion. No, the decisive obstacle is the West's policy, the lack of goodwill or readiness not just to abandon (on the basis of reciprocity) particular classes of weapons but also to turn its words about the impermissibility of war into deeds.

Reykjavik did not finish 1 year ago. It has provided priceless knowledge and experience which resist calumny or short-term considerations. Reykjavik goes on. It is being incorporated—despite difficulties and contradictions and by means of intense struggle—in the actions

of states. Its features are to be seen in the "double-zero option" being prepared by the USSR and U.S. governments, which will be a practical implementation of the new political thinking and action. If the agreement in principle reached by the sides materializes as it should, the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles could serve as a prologue to discussion of the key task—the task of banning and eliminating nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction and preventing such weapons from ever defiling our planet and the cosmos surrounding it. Politics will then accomplish what technology cannot; it will restore a clear, stable, and constructive future to civilization.

Shevardnadze Receives Armand Hammer
*LD151608 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, has received prominent American industrialist Armand Hammer.

Hammer informed the Soviet foreign minister about his recent trip to Kabul at the invitation of the Afghan Government.

Soviet-U.S. UN Association Session Opens
*LD151223 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—TASS correspondents Valeriy Kostylev and Vasilii Kharkov report:

A joint meeting between UNA-USA [United Nations Association-USA] and the Soviet UN Association on arms control and security issues opened here today. It is being attended by prominent public figures and politicians of the two countries. An American delegation is led by John Tower, Chairman of the Group of parallel studies of UNA-USA and the USSR, former Republican senator, former chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. A Soviet delegation is led by Georgiy Arbatov, chairman of the Soviet UN Association, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

During the meeting Soviet and American participants will exchange views on problems connected with political relations between the two countries, including the assessment of the present state of Soviet-American relations and of the impact of internal political processes in each of the countries on the negotiating process on the main problems. They will analyze questions connected with arms control, including conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe, military doctrines and the character of the deployed forces, the relationship between arms control and political relations and so on.

Soviet and American representatives will exchange views on regional problems, problems of control over crisis situations, the role played by the U.N., including its contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security. They will analyze as well questions dealing with Asian security, the consolidation of confidence-building measures there, problems connected with terrorism and so on.

John Tower, head of the American delegation, said in a TASS interview: "We do not represent our government here officially. We simply want to exchange ideas with our Soviet counterparts".

Retired Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, former special assistant to the President for national security affairs, former chairman of the President's commission on strategic forces, said in his turn: "We hope for an exchange of views, so that we can better understand each other and the positions of our two countries. We hope for in-depth discussions not only on arms control, but also about political relationship and regional affairs".

Scowcroft expressed hope that the agreement on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles would be concluded promptly. He said that it would be the first major step in a number of years in cooperation of the two sides.

USIA Conference Will Not Help U.S. Image
*LD102004 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0717 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Washington, 10 October—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports: "The work of USIA consists of propagating U.S. positions and the American way of life," the newspaper magnate Rupert Murdoch, elected co-chairman of the International Council of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), said Friday. The words by the proprietor of numerous newspapers and television companies on several continents might serve as the slogan for the first conference here of this special consultative council recently formed and attached to Washington's main propaganda department.

The White House has given unprecedented attention to the conference, which has been held behind closed doors. Over 2 days, high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration—including U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz; C. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief; F. Carlucci, presidential national security assistant; H. Baker, chief of the White House staff—spoke to the leaders of major corporations in the newspaper and publishing business, leaders of political consultant firms, and academic and financial representatives from 34 countries gathered in the U.S. capital. Ignoring the time it took, they explained in detail the U.S. policy on arms control and international trade, and on global and regional problems.

How is such attention to the new consultative council attached to USIA to be explained? The answer to this question was given by C. Wick, the director of this

department. As he conceded at a press conference at the White House, the fact that the West European public and press have "started to doubt the leading role of the U.S. leadership in world affairs" has aroused concern within U.S. ruling circles. This has occurred, as is clear from the remarks by Mr Wick, mainly because of the huge influence on world public opinion by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the purposeful steps in the sphere of disarmament that are being taken by the Soviet Government. "Many problems are arising here over the way U.S. policy and the President's position are being perceived in Western Europe," the USIA head stated.

But will these steps that Washington's main propaganda department is now urgently undertaking help change the U.S. Administration's image abroad? Hardly, as long as this policy remains unchanged.

Canadian TU Delegation Begins Visit 6 Oct
PM141041 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A Canadian Workers Congress delegation headed by its President S. Carr arrived in Moscow 6 October on an official visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During its stay in Moscow the Canadian Workers Congress delegation will hold talks with the AUCCTU leadership on questions of bilateral ties and cooperation.

Meets With Shalayev
PM150953 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Oct 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A delegation from the Canadian Workers' Congress led by its President Shirley Carr is in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of AUCCTU.

The delegation of the Canadian Workers' Congress met with a delegation from Soviet trade unions led by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev 7 October in the Palace of Labor. During the talks their participants exchanged information on the fundamental areas of USSR and Canadian trade union activity and discussed current problems, the international trade union movement, and questions of the development of bilateral trade union ties and cooperation in the interests of deepening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness between the peoples of the USSR and Canada.

The talks took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

China

Reportage on Rogachev Visit to PRC

Discussions With Wu
PM151151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

["Official Reports"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Beijing October 14 TASS—Special representative of the Soviet Government, Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, in Beijing to attend the 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations, has met with Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and foreign minister of the PRC.

Acting on instructions of the Soviet leadership, Rogachev elucidated at length principal provisions of Mikhail Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World."

The Chinese foreign minister was also told about the implementation of Soviet-American agreements reached at the talks held by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, in Washington.

The Chinese minister said that China paid much attention to statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on changes inside the country and on the need for new thinking in the field of foreign policy.

Gorbachev's important article of September 17, this year, he said, contained not only the Soviet leadership's conceptual views of the present-day situation, but also a number of specific considerations, for instance, with regard to disarmament and verification problems, political settlement of regional conflicts.

The meeting's participants positively assessed the results of the latest round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations. They pointed to the existence of favorable prospects for further improving Soviet-Chinese interstate relations.

During the conversation, each side set out its understanding of ways of reaching an apolitical settlement with relation to Cambodia.

The conversation was attended by special representative of the Chinese Government at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Qian Qichen, and the USSR's ambassador to China, Oleg Troyanovskiy.

Talks Conclude

OW152113 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in
Mandarin to Asia and Pacific 1300 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] The 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations ended in Beijing. Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, and Rogachev, special envoy of the Soviet Government and Soviet deputy foreign minister, spoke affirmatively of the results of their meeting. They pointed out the favorable prospects in further improving the relations between the two countries. During the meeting, Wu Xueqian pointed out: China is paying close attention to Gorbachev's remarks on domestic reform and foreign policy.

Rogachev Comments

OW161106 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 16
Oct 87

(Text) Beijing, Oct. 16 KYODO—China and the Soviet Union said Friday they both favor a political settlement in Kampuchea where the Hanoi-backed government is fighting a civil war against resistance forces.

A press communique issued at the end of the 11th round of deputy foreign minister talks said the two sides discussed the Kampuchea problem at length but gave no indication whether any progress was made.

However, Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, the chief Soviet delegate, told reporters at Beijing airport before leaving for home Friday that there were "definite differences" between the two countries over Kampuchea.

"Each side gave a detailed account of his country's position on ways for a political solution to the Kampuchean question," the communique said in summing up the series of talks which held since October 5.

The talks, which started in 1982, are aimed at normalizing ties between the two countries, which have been soured for decades.

China has singled out Soviet support of the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea as the most serious obstacle blocking bilateral relations with the Soviet Union.

Apart from Kampuchea, the two sides also exchanged views on "urgent" security questions in the world and the Asia-Pacific region, the press communique said, without further elaboration.

The communique described the series of talks between Rogachev and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, as being held in a "frank, calm and sincere" atmosphere.

The press communique said the two sides have agreed to hold the next round of consultations in Moscow in June 1988, noting that the talks are "beneficial" to both nations.

PRC Media on Visit

For Chinese media accounts on Deputy Foreign Minister E. A. Rogachev meeting with high-level PRC officials in Beijing, see the Soviet Union section of the *China Daily Report* for 14 October and subsequent issues.

U.S. Senate Resolution on Tibet Assessed
LD152347 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 15 TASS—The Chinese weekly *Liaowang* published an article whose author assesses the October 6 resolution of the Senate of the U.S. Congress on the so-called Tibetan question as an absurd interference in China's internal affairs.

The article says that the U.S. congressmen taking one absurd action after another [sentence as received]: They condemn now one country, now another, interfere in internal affairs of sovereign countries. And they do so with smugness, even though such actions only damage the United States' relations with other countries and in the long run the United States' interests. A typical example of such absurdities is the resolution of the so-called Tibetan question, for no foreign parliament has a right to interfere in internal affairs of other countries, to make judgements on them and, moreover, take resolutions, the weekly writes.

Management Cadres Need Retraining
PM141651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in
Russian 14 Oct 87 Single Edition p 5]

[O. Mastryukov report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Beijing—One of the problems encountered by the economic reform in China is the acute shortage of leading workers capable of efficiently resolving complex new tasks, TASS' correspondent in Beijing has reported to *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. As shown by a recent study of the results of production and economic activity at large and medium enterprises across the country, a great many directors, chief engineers, economists, and accountants "are seriously deficient in their theoretical knowledge of the reform, industrial activity in the conditions of restructuring, and modern forms and methods of production organization and management."

In this connection the State Economic Commission, State Education Commission, and CPC Central Committee Organization Department have drawn up a complex of measures providing for the "general retraining of industrial management cadres" in 1987 through 1990. This year alone, approximately 10,000 cadre workers will undergo retraining on 140 different courses set up at

90 higher education institutes throughout the country. Another 30,000 leading production workers will have completed this kind of course by 1990. According to the economics newspaper *Jingji Ribao*, everyone involved in the economic reform requires a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge, without which it is impossible to resolve essentially revolutionary tasks. This primarily applies to leading workers.

Expanding PRC Foreign Trade Relations Noted
LD142338 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 14 TASS—TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports:

The People's Republic of China has achieved considerable results in expanding its ties with other countries in the past eight years. The scopes of the use of foreign capital in the modernization of various areas of Chinese economy and foreign trade, the use of contemporary foreign equipment and technologies widen with every year. The newspaper of the CPC Central Committee *Renmin Ribao* notes that in the process of reform of the foreign trade system, more than 800 enterprises and amalgamations of the PRC earned the right to put their goods on the international market directly, bypassing channels of central foreign trade agencies, as a result of which "the framework of the state's monopoly to foreign trade was eroded". The number of points through which export and import operations are implemented increased from 52 to 114.

The adoption of these measures largely promoted the widening of China's foreign trade whose volume made up by the end of last year nearly 74 billion dollars, that is an increase of 260 per cent on 1978. The annual rates of growth amounted to over 17 per cent as against 9.5 per cent in the course of the previous 26 years. The PRC is now trading with 177 countries and regions of the world. Foreign capital investments into Chinese economy made up 31.9 billion dollars over the past eight years.

The modernization of Chinese enterprises enhances the export possibilities of the country. Industrial products of the PRC made up over 63.6 per cent of Chinese exports while semi-finished products accounted for 36.4 per cent. Nearly 87 per cent of Chinese imports are finished products, while only some 13 per cent are semi-finished products.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Australians Protest U.S. Military Presence
LD152111 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Canberra October 15 TASS—By TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin:

The first big demonstration within the national campaign of protest against the presence of U.S. military bases in Australia's territory was held outside Pine Gap Base on Wednesday. The anti-war forces of the country made it the central event of the campaign of protest, since the Australian-U.S. agreement on its functioning practically in the middle of the country near the city of Alice Springs, a U.S. military space communication and observation centre, expires in a few days.

The country's peace forces stress that despite the official refutations, the presence of the U.S. bases in Australia inevitably draws the country into the global nuclear strategy of the USA, makes it party to the Pentagon's military preparations. They are convinced that some bases are part of the system of Reagan's "Star Wars". Apart from that, the activists of the fight for peace point out, the bases will inevitably turn Australia into a target in the event of a nuclear conflict.

PRAVDA Comments on PRK Reconciliation
BK150200 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia
1330 GMT 10 Oct 87

[10 October PRAVDA commentary: "An Act of Goodwill"]

[Text] The Government of the PRK recently issued another statement aimed at bringing about a just and correct political solution to the Cambodian problem. The program to rally all patriotic forces offers another chance to break the existing stalemate. It is clear to everyone that Phnom Penh has been consistently loyal to the national reconciliation policy, which advocates unity among all Cambodians, regardless of their past, class, ethnic origin, ideological views, and religious belief. Since August, with this objective in mind, the PRK Government has announced its readiness to begin negotiations with Cambodians from all groups and their leaders, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates.

Now that a positive change in the political atmosphere is under way, Cambodia has taken an even bigger step. In this sense, according to the PRK Government statement, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk may assume a high position in the leading state organization, in keeping with his contribution to the national reconciliation policy. The PRK Government's goodwill is thus evident to all. In line with the government statement, once the Vietnamese volunteer army withdraws, which will happen only when all foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs ends, universal elections will be organized in the presence of international observers, and a coalition government will be set up.

Phnom Penh has appealed for the start of negotiations to make the Cambodian-Thai border one of peace and friendship. The PRK is also ready to talk with international humanitarian organizations and all interested parties on the voluntary and orderly repatriation of Cambodian refugees now living in refugee camps on Thai territory.

The PRK Government has proposed that an international conference be held. Such a gathering would be an important instrument attended by all conflicting Cambodian parties and representatives of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries. This conference would contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and a guarantee of peace in Southeast Asia.

As judiciously noted by leaders of the PRK, the policy of national reconciliation responds to the aspirations of the Cambodian people. This is an act of goodwill and a demonstration of a high sense of responsibility for the country's destiny. This new constructive step taken by the PRK has won the resounding approval of international opinion. In fact, in a recently published statement, the SRV Government stressed that together with other countries interested in this matter, Vietnam will continue to work tirelessly for active negotiations to solve the Cambodian problem by peaceful means. This serves the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and strengthens peace throughout the world.

Let us hope that all other parties concerned will hold views based on a similar assessment of the PRK's latest initiative.

News Conference Held on Cambodian Policy
LD160238 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Broad Soviet public supports the struggle of the Kampuchean people for the implementation of the goals of national reconciliation whose programme was advanced by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, chairman of the Soviet Committee of Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea Gennadiy Yanayev said at a press conference here. The implementation of this programme will enable the long suffering Kampuchean people to achieve peace at last and to work with its characteristic energy and talent to build prosperous society.

Gennadiy Yanayev recalled that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea urged all opposition forces, regardless of their class and social nature, political and religious views, to embark on the process of national reconciliation. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea proclaimed its readiness to start for this purpose talks with all Khmer groups and their leaders, except for Pol Pot and his closest supporters.

Now that there are signs of positive changes in the political situations, Kampuchea went even further. The possibility of enabling Prince Sihanouk to assume a high post in the state that would be in keeping with his real contribution to national reconciliation is now, specifically, being considered.

The statement of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea says that general elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers following withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces, which will become possible when outside interference in Kampuchea's affairs stops. A coalition government will be formed after general elections. Phnom Penh also called for turning the border between Kampuchea and Thailand into a border of peace and friendship.

G. Yanayev said that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea also suggested the holding of an international conference with the participation of opposing Kampuchean parties, as well as representatives of the countries of ASEAN and Indochina, of the USSR, PRC, India, France, United States, and Great Britain. The main aim of the conference is to contribute to a peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean problem and ensurance of peace in South East Asia.

The chairman of the Soviet committee pointed in conclusion to the intrigues of the reactionary forces that try to distort the situation around Kampuchea, to protect Pol Pot and his supporters, to launch propaganda attacks on Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Varied aid to the Kampuchean people is necessary in these conditions, he noted.

Near East & South Asia

U.S.-Registered Tanker Hit By Missile
LD161052 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] London October 16 TASS—A missile hit a U.S.-Registered Kuwaiti tanker off Kuwait early this morning. The missile struck the 81,283-tonne *Sea Isle City* in the starboard accommodation quarters, *Reuter* reports. Eighteen seamen were wounded by the blast. The attack set the tanker afire.

The vessel was 15 kilometers away from the Kuwaiti coast, almost at the same place where a missile of the similar class struck the Liberian tanker *Sungari* Thursday. Quoting an official Kuwaiti spokesman, *Reuter* contends that the missile was fired by Iran.

Vorontsov-Led Delegation Arrives in Egypt
LD141359 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, October 14 TASS—A Soviet delegation led by Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in the Egyptian capital today. It will hold talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt, Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and other officials.

Talks With Mubarak

LD161303 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo October 16 TASS—Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, has been on a visit in the Arab Republic of Egypt from October 14 to 16. He was received by A.R.E. [Arab Republic of Egypt] President Husni Mubarak and also met and talked with 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Usama al-Baz, head of the Political Office to the President, first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

The talks covered a number of topical international issues. The attention of Husni Mubarak and other A.R.E. representatives was drawn to the Soviet Union's large-scale peace initiatives directed at a radical reduction of nuclear and other types of weapons, creation of a comprehensive international security system and, in particular, the provisions contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's article *The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World*. The Egyptian side highly appraised the Soviet Union's constructive peaceable policy.

A detailed business talk was held on the problems of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was stressed that the way to such a settlement lies through the convocation of a plenipotentiary international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including PLO, as well as the five states—permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Deep concern was expressed about the remaining explosive situation in the Persian Gulf area. The most effective way of eliminating that seat of tensions is through putting an end to the bloody Iran-Iraq war and settlement of all disputable issues between them through peaceful political methods. A good basis for such a settlement is U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. Yuliy Vorontsov stressed that the massive U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf area is conducive to a heightening of tensions, is in conflict with the spirit and letter of that resolution which opens the way to collective efforts by all the U.N. members, especially members of the U.N. Security Council.

In discussing the situation around Afghanistan, the Soviet side reaffirmed its support for the policy of national reconciliation pursued by the DRA Government and the process of Afghan-Pakistani talks. The Soviet side pointed out that the main and mutually interconnected questions of a settlement of the situation related to Afghanistan are those of putting an end to and guaranteed non-resumption of interference in the home affairs of that country and the coordination of the time-table for the return of Soviet troops home from the DRA in the setting up of coalition bodies of power in the spirit of national reconciliation.

In the course of the meetings and talks the mutual striving was placed on record to advance on the path of strengthening and developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Egypt. The importance was stressed of carrying on the practices of political consultations between the two countries on questions of mutual interest.

Husni Mubarak conveyed good wishes of every success to Mikhail Gorbachev, of prosperity and wellbeing to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

More on Kuwaiti Oil Minister Moscow Visit

Holds Press Conference

LD151533 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (KUNA)—Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi al-Sabah expressed his hope here today that economic relations between Kuwait and the USSR would be promoted until they reach the stage of maturity reached by the political relations between the two countries.

In a press conference for Soviet and Arab journalists, he said that his visit to the USSR was aimed at strengthening economic cooperation between Kuwait and Moscow, and stressed that quite a considerable step had been made during his visit in the domain of economic cooperation, whether with regard to oil, through the exchange of oil and chemical products, or to finance, through loans to the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank.

He stressed that during the visit the Kuwaiti and Soviet sides had laid down sound bases to continue action in the field of economic cooperation by means of a Kuwaiti-Soviet committee, which meets twice a year in Kuwait and in Moscow, alternatively.

He said that the aim of setting up of the committee was to follow up joint projects between the two countries.

The shaykh said that his talks with Soviet officials had also dealt with discussions of specific subjects in the domain of oil, both in Kuwait and in the USSR, which each have expertise and capabilities that can be of benefit the other. He also stressed that the talks had focused on ways to promote cooperation in the financial domain, which can be developed, and also in the health field, through the setting up of projects in the USSR for services to patients from the Gulf on the basis of the agreement that has been concluded between the Kuwaiti health minister and his Soviet counterpart.

Concerning the political aspect of the talks, Shaykh 'Ali described the stances of Kuwait and Moscow vis-a-vis "international and bilateral issues as close and identical."

Shaykh 'Ali stressed that the Soviet and Kuwaiti sides see in their position vis-a-vis the Iraq-Iran war the need to end it in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 598.

In the course of replying to a question, he denied the existence of secret economic cooperation between Kuwait and Moscow, and affirmed that all agreements between the two countries, which have been devoted to serving the interests of the two friendly countries have been made public.

The Oil minister stressed that Moscow has not imported any Kuwaiti oil and pointed out that Kuwait has been meeting oil pledges made by the Soviet Union, while Moscow also has been meeting Kuwait's similar pledges to foreign countries. This stems from "the diversity of markets, as well as geographical positions" Shaykh 'Ali asserted.

Concerning the spheres of investment cooperation between the two countries, Shaykh 'Ali pointed out that the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry is thinking of holding a Soviet fair in Kuwait, he pointed out Kuwait's welcome for such an idea.

The oil minister stated that Kuwait had made a proposal to the foreign trade Ministry and the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank for the holding of a symposium concerning the laws governing, and new areas of investment in the USSR, pointing out that the objective of this was to enable government and private companies to familiarize themselves with them and to exploit such opportunities whenever there is scope for benefit.

On foreign military presence in the Gulf region, the oil minister confirmed that "Kuwait desires the exit of all foreign forces from the Gulf after dealing with the causes that led to their presence." In this context, Shaykh 'Ali pointed out that there are two main reasons necessitating the presence of these forces in the region: the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, on the one hand, and the repeated attacks on the freedom of navigation in international waterways, on the other.

Answering another question, the oil minister confirmed Kuwait's backing for and adherence to the OPEC resolutions.

Concerning military cooperation between Kuwait and the USSR, Shaykh 'Ali praised this cooperation, "which is a source of pride," pointing out that Moscow's supply of defensive weapons to Kuwait is known and is a legitimate affair between two friendly states.

Answering a question on Kuwait's desire to increase the number of Soviet tankers leased, Shaykh 'Ali said that "scope for the widening of this cooperation exists when necessary," and praised the immediate Soviet response to the Kuwaiti request for the leasing of tankers.

The minister explained that the USSR "presented the required assistance and left the door open for Kuwait to request more should the need arise." He added: "Moscow understands this request as a legitimate one imposed by illegitimate circumstances." He evaluated Soviet-Iranian cooperation as "cooperation between two neighboring states which constitutes no danger to Kuwait." The oil minister confirmed, while answering a question, the increased importance of the Gulf in relation to the oil trade, because "it contains the majority of oil reserves in the world."

He added: "In the coming years, oil production in other parts of the world will decline and there will be increased concentration on the Gulf region." He pointed out that economic analysts who concentrate on the importance of laying pipelines as a factor affecting the importance of the Gulf as an oil region do not take into consideration the great increases in oil needs, in general, and for Gulf oil in particular, a matter that will give importance to the Gulf in the 1990's onwards."

Stances 'Close' or 'Identical'

LD152204 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—TASS correspondent Anatoliy Golovastov and Valery Kiyosa report:

The positions of Kuwait and the Soviet Union are close or identical on many matters of international affairs and bilateral relations, said Kuwaiti Minister of Petroleum 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi al-Sabah now on a visit here. Speaking today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists he noted that the continued war between Iran and Iraq on the one hand and the presence of armed forces of foreign countries on the other are the reasons behind the current tension in the Persian Gulf. The minister said the Kuwait holds a firm stand on the matter: It declares for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Gulf area, for the observance of the principles of freedom of international shipping. In this connection the minister emphasized that Kuwait, just as the Soviet Union, holds that the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolution 598 is necessary.

The Kuwaiti minister said that the Iran-Iraq war has a negative effect not only on the situation in those two countries but also on the international situation as a whole. Therefore Kuwait declares for an end to the war and for the elimination of crisis phenomena in Iran-Iraq relations.

'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi al-Sabah said that during the current visit to the USSR the sides discussed a wide range of bilateral commercial and economic relations and signed the agreement on the creation of a permanent Soviet-Kuwaiti commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The meetings of the commission will be held twice a year alternatively in Moscow and al-Kuwait [as received]. He pointed out that a

considerable scope was given at the talks to practical steps to petroleum industry, finance, health services, commerce. The opportunity for creating joint Soviet-Kuwaiti ventures on the basis of appropriate Soviet laws has also been considered.

The minister refuted the allegations circulated by some media about the alleged "closed areas" of cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait. He emphasized that there are no grounds for such assertions as this is not in keeping with the policy of the two friendly countries which always inform the public about the contents of their talks and documents signed.

Meets Kovalev

*LD152156 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—First deputy foreign minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev today had a meeting with Petroleum Minister of Kuwait 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Abdi al-Sabah now on a visit to Moscow. He handed over an oral message to the Soviet leadership from Kuwaiti leaders.

Questions of the Persian Gulf situation and settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict were discussed.

The interlocutors underlined the need for stepping up international efforts towards an early end to the Iran-Iraq war, in accordance with the Security Council's resolution 598. They declared in favour of elimination of the seat of tension in the Persian Gulf.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the course of development of the Soviet-Kuwaiti cooperation.

Signs Commission Agreement

*LD151402 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The bilateral permanent commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be an important instrument for the development of Soviet-Kuwaiti business relations. The agreement on setting up the commission was signed in Moscow today by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Abdi al-Sabah.

The commission will deal with business ties between the two countries in the oil industry, pipe-line transport, irrigation, trade, health protection and other fields. The first session of the commission is to be held in Kuwait in 1988.

Cooperation Talks Held

*LD152022 Moscow International Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 15 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] Soviet-Kuwaiti talks were held Moscow concerning bilateral economic and technical cooperation. The Kuwaiti delegation was led by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Abd al-Sabah, minister of oil and industry, while the Soviet delegation was led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Foreign Economic Relations Committee.

A ceremony was held today during which the final documents were signed. The most important among these was an agreement setting up a permanent committee for bilateral cooperation which is qualitatively promoted. After the signing of the agreement, the heads of the two delegations made speeches. Konstantin Katushev said:

[Begin Katushev recording in Russian fading to Arabic translation] We have signed with you documents announcing the beginning of a new era in the consolidation of cooperation between our two countries and the creation of a new quality in cooperation. Our cooperation is based on mutual respect for the two sides' national interests and helps in the development of good relations in general between our states and peoples. Our comprehensive cooperation is developing on a firm long-term legal basis. The permanent committee, the formation of which we have signed in today's agreement, will help in more successfully carrying out the missions included in the agreements and will take initiatives to reach new agreements concerning bilateral cooperation in specific fields and issues. I hope that the work of the permanent committee will help to strengthen future relations between our two countries and implement the intentions and desires of our two leaders, Mikhail Gorbachev and His Highness Amir Sabah. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Abd al-Sabah, head of the Kuwaiti delegation and minister of oil and industry, made a speech in reply. He said: Comrade Katushev and members of the Soviet delegation, during the past 1 and 1/2 years we have taken important steps in economic cooperation between the two countries. Today, as Brother Katushev has kindly said, we have founded the basis for a new era in economic cooperation. This meets the wishes of the political leadership headed by his highness the amir in Kuwait and by Comrade Gorbachev in the Soviet Union to promote development and maturity in political relations between the two countries, especially since our two countries agree on several issues, including their love for international peace and peaceful coexistence between large and small countries, and cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit between the various sides, and the efforts to achieve the prosperity and progress of our two peoples. The political stands of

Kuwait and the Soviet Union in international and foreign relations sets up a solid basis for economic cooperation between us. [passage omitted]

During the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks, several practical and principled agreements were reached concerning oil and gas exploitation. The two sides expressed their willingness to cooperate in implementing joint projects. Special interest was devoted to the proposal to set up in Kuwait an ophthalmic center using the method of Soviet Professor (Sodorov) and an orthopedic center using the method of Soviet Professor (Yelizarov) who is known worldwide and who uses the most modern ways to heal broken bones and to correct birth deformities. Soviet and Kuwaiti experts will very soon set up separate projects for those centers.

Peresypkin Defines Soviet Stance on Gulf War
PM151347 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 14 Oct 87 Single Edition p 5

[Oleg Peresypkin article under the rubric "Specialist's Opinion": "Burning Gulf"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The well-known Soviet orientalist O.G. Peresypkin, rector of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Academy, recently returned from Baghdad. He considers the events in the Persian Gulf.

The appearance of U.S. and NATO warships, the involvement of the UN Security Council and Arab League in the search for ways to end the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, and the firing at tankers and other ships leave events in the Persian Gulf in a sinister tangle.

This conflict and the situation in the Gulf have long gone beyond the regional framework and are not only at the center of attention of the world press but are a topic of political speculation.

One favorite theme in certain circles is to attempt to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's policy in the Persian Gulf. During my recent trip to the Near East I encountered newspapers published in West Europe and Lebanon pushing the thesis that Moscow is allegedly benefiting from the exacerbation of the situation in the Gulf—and at the expense of the Arab countries to boot.

What is the answer to this? The Gulf is a part of the world which has always been of interest to the Soviet Union. This interest is quite understandable and justified. We are a neighbor of the region's countries and our state is not indifferent to whether peace and quiet reign there or whether there is bloodshed and cannon fire. But the claim that the Soviet Union is trying to make political capital out of the exacerbation of the situation in the Gulf is groundless.

In order to assess our position on the Iran-Iraq conflict it is necessary to turn to the concept of Soviet foreign policy based on the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev. The world is interconnected and unified, and therefore the struggle for a comprehensive international security system dictates the need to struggle more actively for compromise solutions to regional conflicts. In other words, we advocate reducing international tension and eliminating all conflicts, including in the Near East and the Persian Gulf.

West European countries obtain a large proportion of their oil from the Gulf, and they have a stake in ensuring that these long-standing economic ties continue to function. However, history has yet to produce a single example of force solving any economic problems. Moreover, the use of force, as a rule, produces a reaction, and this does the greatest damage to the economic interests of precisely those states who use force. That is why it is necessary to safeguard West Europe's economic interest in the Gulf by seeking political solutions rather than by participating in stoking tension.

An enormous military force—dozens of warships and tens of thousands of marines—is currently concentrated in the Persian Gulf. It is quite possible that nuclear-capable ships are in the area. All this raises the question of whether such a force is needed to safeguard commercial exports of Arabian oil to West Europe, Japan, and the United States. I recall statements by certain U.S. politicians. They claimed that if the leading imperialist powers' economic interests in the Gulf were threatened, the United States and the NATO countries would even occupy the oilfields. Admittedly, such a turn of events is, in my view, hardly to be expected. On the other hand, the United States and the Western countries are suggesting that the Arabs voluntarily move under the "NATO umbrella"—that is, the Arab countries would grant the bloc military privileges on their territories along with facilities for warship and plane refueling and the transshipment of cargo and military personnel in return for their territories being defended against a possible Iranian attack. These solicitations have not been rejected outright by Arab public opinion—after all, mines are being laid, tankers are being shelled, and they need to be defended. It is a striking fact that the more mines there are in the Gulf and the more raids there are by Iranian launches or firings at tankers, the better it is for the United States and the greater chance it has of consolidating its position in the region!

The events in the Gulf concern the interests of many countries, but primarily the Arab countries. The September conference in Tunis of the leaders of the Arab states' diplomatic departments, which discussed questions linked with the situation in the Persian Gulf, was an important event. The resolution adopted there stipulates the ending of hostilities on the Iran-Iraq front and the withdrawal of both states' troops to internationally recognized borders. On the basis of this resolution UN

Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar was charged with carrying out the necessary work to ensure that the warring parties accepted all aspects of this document. Iraq immediately supported the resolution. As for Iran, it only recognizes Paragraph 6 of the document, which stipulates an investigation of the question of the responsibility for starting the conflict.

I visited Baghdad when J. Perez de Cuellar had just arrived there from Tehran. Iraqi newspapers and politicians assessed Iran's position as being to all intents and purposes a rejection of the resolution and an assertion of its intention to drag out the war.

Articles on Soviet-Iranian relations are featuring prominently in Western newspapers in connection with the acute situation in the Gulf. Most of them are written in a malevolent and insulting tone. In this regard I would like to recall that the Soviet Union's relations with Iran go back a long way. After the 1917 revolution our country did everything possible to promote the formation of Iran as an independent sovereign state. We cherish our good relations with Iran. Nor should we forget the fact that this country is our neighbor. It is therefore natural that, despite a number of negative aspects in Iranian policy with regard to a number of what we see as highly important international and regional problems, we are striving to maintain good-neighborly relations through talks with this state and to clear up those tangled issues and resolve those difficult problems which complicate our relations.

Economic contacts are also of great importance in the complex of our bilateral relations. Tehran is raising the question of the construction of an oil pipeline from Iran to the Soviet Black Sea ports, the renewal of gas shipments to the Soviet Transcaucasus along a gas pipeline closed several years ago at the Iranian side's behest, and the possibility of organizing rail links between Iran and Soviet Central Asia. However, no concrete decisions have yet been taken on this score.

In this regard the arguments by certain Arab and Western journalists about some kind of Soviet maneuvers in the Gulf hostile to the Arabs or about "collusion between the communists and Iran" should be assessed as an inability to understand our foreign policy and particularly Soviet policy on regional conflicts. The Soviet Union does not build relations with other states to the detriment of its relations with third countries. We want normal relations with all states. Iran is no exception. It is finally time for those who wish us ill to eschew dog-eared stereotypes in their assessments of Soviet policy in the Near and Middle East and to recognize the rights of other states—the USSR included—to pursue their own independent foreign policy with due regard for their national interests. As for the Arab peoples, the Soviet Union has been and remains their friend.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Popular Front Takes Power in Burkina Faso *LD160105 Moscow TASS in English 0008 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Ougadougou October 16 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Kondakov reporting:

Radio Burkina Faso reported Thursday that the Popular Front had come to power in the country. A statement issued by the Popular Front and signed by Capt. Blaise Compaore said that the National Council of the Revolution, the government of the country and military revolutionary organizations had been disbanded.

The president, the national secretary-general of the Revolution Defense Committees and the political commissars of the committees had been deposed.

Provincial authorities, the statement said, can embark on the democratic appointment of new chairmen which would discharge the functions usually performed by high commissioners.

The statement said that the Popular Front was striving to carry on consistently with the cause of the August 1983 revolution and would honor the country's obligations with respect to other peoples, states and international organizations.

The Popular Front urged the population to take part in the "started process of renewal" and remain calm. It urged the Popular Defense Forces and the Revolution Defense Committees to be vigilant.

Capt. Blaise Compaore held the country's second important post of minister of state to the presidency in charge of justice.

The location of Thomas Sankara, the former chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president and head of the Government of Burkina Faso, is unknown. According to some reports, he was arrested.

A radio announcement imposing a curfew on the country was also broadcast. The state frontiers are closed.

Wire services, quoting eye witnesses, reported a skirmish in the area of the presidential palace. However, the situation in the city on the whole remains calm.

Past Reporting of African Affairs Criticized
PM121024 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 14

[Boris Asoyan article: "Africa Is Not So Far Away: How We Looked at That Continent Yesterday and What We See There Today"]

[Text] You could write easily and simply about Africa 25 years ago. Land your "silvery steel bird" somewhere in the middle, mix one part exotica with two parts "struggle against imperialism," add some kind words from a genuine—or more often, invented—African about the socialist countries—and your item is finished. A formula also existed for those who did not travel to Africa but described the turbulent continent from an office in Moscow: Reduce to the required level an article from a Western newspaper, dilute it with a style taken from works of your most successful colleagues, not forgetting, of course, a quotation from a mythical black friend. (Do you say you encountered something similar very recently, and it was not about Africa at all? I don't know, perhaps you did.)

Ah, what would we do without you, our kind stranger! Without your naive but pithy revelations! Loquacious, eternally grateful to us, very well grounded (he speaks about serious matters, making generalizations), peppering his speech with African proverbs which resemble Russian ones, with a broad, white-toothed smile or, conversely, rather pensive, understanding all subtleties of the class struggle, he is, like Jerome's little old man, always at hand. In the desert, he is grazing his little humpbacked cows not far from our Toyota and willingly shares the ideas he has long been entertaining about a new international economic order. In the village he poses for the camera, sitting on the bank outside his hut in the shape of a wise old man looking at the bustling world from his enchanted remoteness, when everything was so good that... excuse me, I'm quoting Gogol. Of course, in the city he is in workers' coveralls, in a minister's suit, or among a crowd of demonstrators.

He is very tactful: He will never say anything that could grate on an editor's ear. Our inner censor is a close friend of his. He constantly consults with him. Can I talk about the factory you built that is not working? ...Sorry, I forgot. About your trucks, the tropical version, with a heating system? I understand, not another word. But only recently, a certain transnational corporation... Yes, thank you!

Nobody is better than him at following events in the world, and especially in our country. He is ready at the drop of a hat: "We value highly..." "all our people..." "we are angry..." And? We read it, and we are pleased: We have not been forgotten.

To make it convincing, he can be given a simple African name, which sometimes does not actually exist: Africa is a long way away, go and check. For the same reason, you

can cite an actual person and assure the reader that in a face-to-face conversation—or on the telephone—he said what he was bound to say as a true friend of our country.

Of course, he has his opposite too. He usually tells us the view of reactionary circles, and he either shouts out his text or hisses it through his teeth, wanting to denigrate you and me. An extremely unpleasant, brazen type. A man like that will kill you without a second thought.

The precious incognito has today become rarer in the pages of our newspapers—he is afraid of the light of day. But his stern adviser, our inner censor, still springs up inside, us—our hypocritical, pallid "I"—enshronds us, presses against our ears, and says persuasively: "You can't do that, be more careful, why should you do that, you're making a mistake, you fool, do the same as everyone else."

There you are, just about ready to speak out, you pick up your pen, and he whispers in your ear, conjures you, extinguishes the newly kindled spark—and what happens to you is what happened to the famous hero in *Il'f and Petrov*, who wanted to talk about a streetcar, and against his will started talking about the international situation....

The restructuring made the foreign affairs journalists, too, take a sober look at the fruit of their labor. Life among the myths created over the years led to a lack not only of ideas but even of terms capable of reflecting rapid changes in society's life. The fundamental law of journalism was broken—honesty and a principled approach to reporting, truthfulness of information, and this, as in the economy, undermined the relationship between producer and consumer and led to grave consequences on a society-wide scale.

It is more difficult to break false stereotypes and banish myths in international rather than domestic journalism. The impossibility of speaking out, and the frequent reluctance to do so, on a whole range of the most important problems, delays the establishment of the glasnost principle. The fences around the local "no-go areas" are still high and are still vigilantly guarded. It is tremendously difficult for a certain truth to penetrate, namely that information and free access to it are not a luxury, not a privilege for a narrow circle, but an urgent need, without which it is inconceivable to carry out life's titanic tasks. The old disease is alive and well, feeding our mistakes: "What might they think?" "They" does not necessarily mean some distant opponents. An article may be edited not as a report on life in another country but as a diplomatic note, where every word is stamped several times over with the word "checked." After this treatment, it becomes very dreary for the reader. The subtle hints, nuances, and emphases can only be grasped by an expert in international relations—for whom the articles are written, many people believe.

It is no secret that in the conditions of glasnost, certain publications specializing in international topics and popular literature on international problems are losing the reading public's interest because the authors (and their editors) still do not trust the reader's ability to think for himself. In these publications, what is most important is not the truthful coverage of events but their interpretation, according to the current official line. That is probably why we—and "they"—have formed the habit of thinking a Soviet journalist's opinion basically only repeats, or clarifies, the viewpoint of official circles. However ardently we may try to show in debates with our ideological opponents that we express our own viewpoint too, in most cases, unfortunately, that is indeed how it is.

All this has given rise to a kind of vicious circle: Well-groomed, slick information formed a distorted image of another country in the public awareness, which, in turn, created a very real danger of the choice of inexact or erroneous decisions at state level. Every such "circuit" inevitably led to an impasse, and to seek a way out, you had to turn back. But sometimes even that does not help: Certain stereotypes proved so tenacious that they do not yield even to restructuring.

But let us come back to Africa. How would it appear to the reader of our newspapers? Constantly struggling for political and economic independence, very backward, but potentially a rich continent, more or less equally divided between progressive and nonprogressive countries. In some, "the difficulties along the path of creating a new society are being successfully overcome," while others have "fallen into the clutches of neocolonialism." South Africa is a special case, evoking an instant picture of the white overseer whipping a black slave. A caricature is evoked, not a living image of a multifaceted, dynamic, extremely complex and confused reality where the social and political processes taking place in different countries, for all their outward similarities, are profoundly diverse and entirely different from the processes taking place in Europe or America. For the reader to hear the tune and not simply the notes, the reporter needs in-depth preparation, a keen and attentive eye, and an understanding of specifically African characteristics. With the existing system of presenting material, this, unfortunately, rarely happens.

Certain articles and books about African countries create the impression that we have somehow stopped understanding what is really happening there. It is as if we were still looking at Africa from the sixties, when we were just getting to know it and had no clear ideas of its problems and its life. It is sad to go on reading for 20 years in succession that one and the same country "has achieved some successes on the path of building a new society," when during those years there have been several coups there, the economy has been devastated, the population's living standard has fallen, and prospects for the future are so gloomy that nobody can offer any formulas for the future.

In 1986 Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania and Africa's elder statesman, calculated that in the last 25 years there had been 69 coups d'état in Africa. Today the number is over 70. Those who have been at the helm include a good many opportunists, corrupt politicians, and unscrupulous demagogues. There have also been real murderers and maniacs, who plunged their peoples into an unending nightmare of repression, murder, and ruin. But chastising them was taboo. I remember how we called the Ugandan dictator Idi Amin and his clique the "patriotically minded military." In 6 years these "patriots" annihilated, according to various estimates, between 150,000 and 300,000 people. The "pace" they set was maintained even after their downfall. Some people claim that this sad tally rose to nearly 1 million. On the subject of Equatorial Guinea, where the ruler was the "grandmaster of science and culture" Macias, who could have stepped from the pages of Garcia Marquez' *The Autumn of the Patriarch*, we wrote that "the country is following a path of socioeconomic transformation." Even the self-styled Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Republic, who personally took part in the murder of children and was known to practice cannibalism (like Amin, incidentally), was reported on without, admittedly, any particular sympathy, but in relatively benevolent tones.

It is unlikely that anyone can say when this mania for decorum began. Why did the subject of Africa begin to be regarded as an easy subject, the nearest thing to hack work? It is most likely not only a question of excessively vigilant editors at all levels, or of the period of stagnation, both of which undoubtedly played a part. Another reason, in my view, is that the public store of knowledge about Africa was always very meager in our country. The school history book from which several generations studied until the sixties devoted no more than two pages to the vast continent. The information contained there, with all due respect for the authors, cannot be called reliable. Newspaper articles in subsequent years were euphoric on the subject of independence for African countries, and many people had no doubt that in a few years, it would be one of the most flourishing continents. The same spirit imbued the reputable publications on African problems which began to appear in plenty of bookstore shelves and in candidates' and doctoral dissertations assuring us that the noncapitalist path of development will save the Africans from the horrors of the market economy.

A serious and, more importantly, sober attitude toward socioeconomic and political processes in developing countries was replaced by a bureaucratic approach that concealed the truth, shamelessly glossing over unpleasant realities, passing off wishes for reality, and bending the facts to fit theories and models as short as the Procrustean bed. The range of topics in demand among editors was reduced to a minimum: exotica, articles for anniversaries and after coups, the struggle for peace, the struggle against apartheid. Could you report on our shortcomings, for instance, in economic cooperation?

Nobody actually banned it, but the editor and the inner censor would not allow it on any account. I recently asked a former Soviet ambassador if he would have allowed a Soviet correspondent accredited to "his" country to dare to criticize the actions of Soviet foreign economic or foreign trade organizations. "On no account!" was his brief and decisive reaction. What journalist would risk it, in a time when slogans were a substitute for real life? But even today there are somehow not many eager to tackle this theme, although there are plenty of examples of unsuccessful cooperation.

What if you try to delve into an area such as our military cooperation? Or talk about mistakes in theories of African development? Can a journalist even today obtain the necessary information and express his view in the press?

Should we really be afraid lest condemnation by our press of the terror unleashed by some dictator offend that dictator? In my view they must, on the contrary, be exposed, for reasons of principle. These Amins and Bokassas often do irreparable damage to their peoples, and through their actions they exacerbate the international situation and discredit not only the national liberation movement but also the ideas of socialism. Many of them grasped very quickly that if they pepper their statements and speeches with left-wing phraseology and "progressive" slogans (the content of which is usually a matter of complete indifference to them), they can count on authority, international prestige, and assistance from both East and West. When talking to the socialist countries, they gave quite convincing assurances of their determination to "conduct the struggle for peace and disarmament for the sake of their people and all mankind." When talking to the capitalists, they declared their loyalty to the ideals of Western democracy. On returning home, they gave orders to torture and shoot the next batch of political opponents.

The idealism of the leaders in the first stage of independence, who dreamed of creating a politically united and economically strong Africa in a short period of time, quickly struck the reefs of backwardness and internecine conflict. But the myths they had created were cleverly turned to advantage by certain unscrupulous figures who took their place. The distinctive feature of the new stage was blatant opportunism. It became axiomatic that anyone who seized power would get rich. The thing was to hurry, before a new plot matured. The stakes in this cynical game, which took place against the background of the horrifying poverty of the millions, were very high: villas and even castles in Europe, Swiss bank accounts running into millions, as well as "trifles" like personal planes, a pool of shiny limousines, and real estate in their own country, which was regarded as their personal patrimony. A stratum of the elite who monopolized all the benefits that had been promised to the people gradually became established and gained strength. The lower strata received, in exchange, increasingly boastful

slogans, large portraits of their leaders, and quotations from their wise pronouncements, which became the constant and sometimes sole embellishment of the cities and villages.

Imperialism and neocolonialism certainly bear a tremendous responsibility—the main responsibility—for the disastrous situation in Africa. But for the picture to be complete, the mistakes and miscalculations made by the leaders of the liberated countries must be exposed.

The Africans themselves speak of these mistakes and miscalculations honestly and frankly. We, for some reason, find it awkward—might they take offense? They will not take offense. On the contrary, they will be grateful, if the criticism is accurate and the reasons are correctly indicated. They may be offended by sugary pictures having nothing in common with reality and by formless images created with the help of inner and external censors.

I was surprised in past visits to Africa: We distribute a huge quantity of books, journals, and newspapers there and broadcast in dozens of languages, yet the local inhabitants know depressingly little about us. Moreover, many judge our country from Western sources. But then I realized that the reason is the same: This is how the foreign consumer expresses his view of the quality and topicality of our information.

It was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress and repeatedly at party Central Committee plenums that in our country there can be no banned subjects of discussion. This is not just a slogan but a party demand. To fulfill it, half-measures will not do. Yet that is the direction in which some people would like to turn restructuring. These people conceal their incompetence, lack of thrift, and reluctance to work in the new way beneath senseless bans and secrecy.

...As soon as I reread what I had written, my inner censor popped up from somewhere (I cannot help wondering, in which of our organs does he hide?). He is a sullen figure who, having faded markedly recently, maliciously hissed something along the lines of "we shall see," "there's trouble in store for you," "what will become of you?" and disappeared again.

Possibly forever?

East Europe

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Arrives for Working Visit
LD151617 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, arrived in Moscow for a brief working visit today.

Met by Ligachev, Medvedev
LD151729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1630 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, arrived in Moscow today for a brief working visit. He was met at the airport by Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

Culture Minister Zakharov Interview Cited
AU091936 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Vasily Zakharov: "Reforms Bring Us Closer Together"—BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA)—"The revolutionary reforms underway in both the Soviet Union and Bulgaria bring us closer together and require from us to organize direct links, to look for new, still more efficient forms of cooperation," said Mr Vasily Zakharov, the USSR minister of culture, in an interview for the *Narodna Kultura* weekly.

Mr Zakharov is expected to arrive here tomorrow at the head of a delegation for the Fourth Session of the Bulgaro-Soviet Inter-governmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation. He will also open the Soviet culture season dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Commenting on the state of Bulgaro-Soviet cultural cooperation, he stresses the spiritual closeness between the two countries which is conditioned historically and especially by their ideological unity. "The ever closer communication between representatives of the two peoples at all levels has awakened us to our spiritual kinship and has urged us to turn more and more often to the treasure houses of our folk or modern socialist art," the minister says.

He points out that the last ten years have seen the signing of a number of documents which reflect the advancement of Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation. Behind the agreements, Mr Zakharov says, there are hundreds of interesting meetings, memorable events, thousands more people and teams who are now engrossed in learning from each other, sharing the secrets of mastery and discovering for themselves previously unknown sources of creativity. The minister cites the example of the reciprocal festivals of Soviet drama in Bulgaria and of Bulgarian drama in the USSR, as well as the culture seasons dedicated to remarkable events.

He notes that Bulgaria is the first country with which the Soviet Union has organized reciprocal festivals of amateur art, and that this has given a number of representatives of the popular masses in the two countries a chance to get to know each other better.

Further down in his interview, the minister of culture of the USSR discusses a number of questions concerning the reform of Soviet culture now. "We have abandoned a number of negative phenomena which have piled up over the long years of stagnation," he says. "We have given up checking the natural processes in the development of the arts, and we have given up bans as a method of "administering" culture, as well as pageantry. But it would be wrong to think that we are starting from scratch. We do not give up the exceedingly important achievements of Soviet culture, we do not give up what has been produced by the leading exponents of socialist realism. "Perestroyka" is a long process which requires a new way of thinking, non-standard decisions and an overhaul of the style of work. Dramatic, sweeping results cannot be expected overnight: "much has yet to be done," emphasizes Mr Vasily Zakharov in his interview for the *Narodna Kultura* weekly.

Shevardnadze Meets With Romanian Envoy
PM141159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 13 October E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Ion Bucur, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

It was pointed out that the accords reached during the meetings and talks held between M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu in the course of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's official friendly visit to Romania in May of this year are of determining significance for the further all-around deepening of the two countries' cooperation. The enrichment of multifaceted Soviet-Romanian ties with new substance and progressive forms and the active utilization of the existing potential for this are contributing to the successful advance of both countries along the path of socialist building and to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

The great significance of the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, Romania, and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and proceeding to real disarmament, creating an all-embracing system of international security, and arranging broad cooperation among states in the interests of strengthening European and world peace was emphasized. The accord reached in Washington to conclude an agreement between the USSR and the United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles on the basis of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik has elicited a most positive response in the world.

E.A. Shevardnadze wished the ambassador successes in his responsible activity in the interests of further strengthening fraternal friendship and all-around Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

West Europe

Bogachev on North Europe Nuclear-Free Zone *LD152200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian* 1900 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] [Announcer] The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are continuing their peace campaign, doing everything they can to free mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Nuclear-free zones in various regions of our planet play an important part in the broad complex of measures they proposed. The purpose of setting up demilitarized zones, where nuclear weapons should neither be manufactured nor deployed, was pointed out by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his recent speech in Murmansk.

Very often in the letters arriving at our editorial office, radio listeners ask: What is the history of the nuclear-free zone proposals? What guarantees should the nuclear powers give countries inside a nuclear-free zone? We asked TASS military affairs commentator Vladimir Bogachev to tell us about this. Over to you.

[Bogachev] In 1963, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen proposed that a nuclear weapons-free zone be created in northern Europe. The United Nations approved this idea. Finland's initiative was welcomed by the world public. Disarmament experts stressed that creation of such a zone in northern Europe would lessen the threat of a nuclear war for the 23 million people living in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland. It would help improve the overall climate of international relations.

The Soviet Union expressed its readiness to act as a guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in that region and to take a series of measures on its own territory to consolidate the its status as a nuclear-free zone. In particular, the USSR was already unilaterally dismantling its medium-range missile launchers on the Kola Peninsula and most of its launchers for such missiles in the Leningrad and Baltic military districts. Many Soviet operational-tactical weapons were withdrawn from these districts. Military exercises are restricted there. The USSR is prepared to take on the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against those states in northern Europe that become participants in a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons received a tremendous response throughout the world. This decision opened up new, reassuring prospects for agreement on nuclear-free zones.

[Announcer] Vladimir Ivanovich, please tell us where nuclear-free zones exist in the world.

[Bogachev] Twenty years ago, a treaty was signed in the Mexican capital banning nuclear weapons in Latin America. It is known as the Tlatelolco Treaty. The treaty imposes on its signatories the obligation to ban production, deployment, or testing of nuclear weapons on their territory.

Although the United States, along with all the other nuclear powers, signed the protocol obliging them to respect the status of that nuclear-free zone, Washington is undermining the spirit of the treaty. The United States is unceremoniously carrying out nuclear tests in the immediate proximity of Latin America.

On 6 August 1985, at a meeting of the South Pacific Forum on the Island of Rorotonga, a treaty was approved making the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone. The countries taking part were Australia, Western Samoa, Kiribati, the Cook Islands, Niue, New Zealand, and others. They decided to give up production, acquisition, and deployment on their territory of any kind of nuclear device. They also banned nuclear explosions and burial of radioactive waste. The Soviet Union and China signed the protocols to stem that threat and thereby pledged themselves to respect the zone's nuclear-free status. The United States, Britain, and France, however, refused to sign the treaty. They said such an agreement might undermine their nuclear deterrence policy.

[Announcer] Where else could nuclear-free zones be set up in the near future?

[Bogachev] The socialist community welcomed Sweden's initiative to establish in Europe a corridor free of battlefield and short-range nuclear weapons along the line of contact between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO states. The socialist countries believe that to make the corridor more effective, it should be widened on both sides, taking into account tactical and technical specifications of those weapons. Bulgaria and Romania proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The question of the nuclear-free status of northern Europe is being discussed seriously.

[Announcer] But what position are the United States and other NATO countries taking regarding the proposal to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone?

[Bogachev] The United States is categorically opposed to a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Washington is trying to force Denmark and Norway to reverse their decisions not to deploy nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime. The United States wants to force the Scandinavian countries in NATO to reconcile themselves to gradual deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on their soil. Time and again, the Pentagon sends warships armed with nuclear weapons into their waters and U.S. Air Force planes to their airfields. Washington has long

been trying to expand its bridgeheads for unleashing a limited nuclear war in Europe, thereby encroaching on the Scandinavian states' security interests.

Reports have already appeared that the United States is testing its sea- and air-based cruise missiles in the North Atlantic. This means that the flight paths of the U.S. cruise missiles will cross Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish territories.

The U.S. Administration also opposes a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe because its creation might become a precedent for further reductions in the region's military activity.

In conclusion, I would like to say our country comes out resolutely against senseless competition in producing and stockpiling weapons of mass destruction. Such an approach by the USSR to the problems of war and peace was specifically expressed in the Soviet Government program to free mankind of nuclear weapons in the current century. The concern to strengthen stability throughout the world is dictated by Soviet efforts to provide favorable conditions for setting up nuclear-free zones. The formation of nuclear-free zones is one of the aims of the Soviet peace campaign.

British Trade Official Interviewed on Talks

*LD152244 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Trade with the USSR is of great significance to Britain, and it is interested in further development of this trade, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Minister of State, Department of Trade and Industry, Alan Clark (trade).

Much promising, Alan Clark believes, are trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Britain in such industries as energetics and chemistry, some areas of advanced technology, for instance microbiology, production control systems, computer software.

Alan Clark described as very interesting and deserving an all-round study the project for Soviet carrier rockets Proton to be used to put into the orbit of the earth British communication satellites. Negotiations to that effect are already under way with the participation of the British Aerospace. Meanwhile, said the British minister, some space technology components cannot be exported to the USSR in connection with restrictions of Cocom (Coordinating Committee on Exports Controls), and this might imperil the whole project.

Alan Clark spoke favourably of the Soviet Government's latest decisions to simplify the procedure of establishing joint ventures in the USSR. A number of British firms are already discussing such projects with the Soviet partners. It is essential that such projects should be mutually-beneficial, he stressed.

Alan Clark led the British delegation to the 14th session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-British commission for scientific-and-technological and trade-and-economic cooperation between the two countries. Its work was crowned by the signing of a protocol today.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

*LD152255 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—Mutually-beneficial economic cooperation is a factor which stabilises the development of Soviet-British relations. This is the conclusion drawn by the participants in the 14th session of the standing inter-governmental Soviet-British commission for scientific-and-technical and trade-and-economic cooperation which was crowned in Moscow today with the signing of a protocol.

The trade level between the two countries may be expected to be higher in 1987, than in 1986, it was noted at the session. The commission worked in new conditions, now that over 70 Soviet enterprises from 22 industrial ministries have emerged in the world market, having the right for independent economic activities. Many of them participated in negotiations with representatives of business circles of Britain. Direct contacts between Soviet and British partners are favorable to the development of business relations between the two countries, it was noted at the meeting.

Implementation of the objective of ensuring a rapid growth of the bilateral trade, set in the course of the summit negotiations during British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the USSR in spring 1987 would be promoted by the expansion of reciprocal deliveries through the commodities mentioned in the list for additional reciprocal deliveries in 1988-1990, and also the deepening of integration of production in industry and establishment in the USSR of joint ventures with the participation of British firms, the protocol says. Some of them are already discussing such projects of cooperation with Soviet partners in the production of means of automation, chemistry and petro-chemistry, metallurgy, the agri-industrial complex.

The delegations to the session were led by Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Boris Aristov and Minister of State, Department of Trade and Industry, Alan Clark.

Alan Clark was received today by Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Questions of expanding scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

British Ambassador to the USSR Bryan George Cartledge took part in the talk.

French Communists Urge Military Budget Cut
*LD152348 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Paris October 15 TASS—Andre Lajoinie, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, a Communist candidate at the coming presidential elections, has urged to reduce military spendings of France. He was speaking at the National Assembly.

He said during a discussion of a draft budget for 1988 in the lower chamber of French Parliament that it earmarked about 20 per cent of state expenditures for the military sphere.

The Communist candidate pointed out that France needed schools and flats and not neutron bombs. It needs the expansion of scientific research and not nuclear tests, the development of the public health system and not the production of chemical weapons, peaceful cooperation with all the countries and not overt or covert participation in the U.S. SDI program. He demanded on behalf of the French Communist Party the reduction of the budget of the Defense Ministry and the channeling of the released resources to the needs of peaceful development.

Lomeyko Meets Danish Officials in Copenhagen
*LD152225 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Copenhagen October 15 TASS—There were meetings here from October 12 to October 15 of special Soviet representative, Ambassador at Large V.B. Lomeyko with President of the Folketing (parliament) of Denmark Svend Jakobsen, Acting Foreign Minister and State Secretary of the Danish Foreign Ministry Benning Kinberg, the Prime-Minister's Adviser for Foreign Policy Affairs Hennig Gotlib as well as with representatives of parliamentary parties, public organizations and of the media. The meetings were held to discuss the Soviet proposals for the limitation and reduction of the scopes of military activities in the north, advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk.

Great interest of Denmark's political circles and public for these Soviet proposals was confirmed by the conversations held.

Comparison of CPSU-SPD Joint Communiqué

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 14 October carries in its Second Edition on page 5, under the headline "Disarmament for Development," a joint communiqué on the

results of the meetings of the CPSU-SPD working group in Bonn. The *Pravda* report has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 14 October Soviet Union *Daily Report* on page 41, revealing the following variations:

Page 42, column one, paragraph three, line nine reads in *Pravda*: ...In these conditions the International Conference on the Linkage Between Disarmament and Development was of great positive significance. (rewording)

Column two, paragraph seven, line one reads in *Pravda*: ...plans and programs which would involve the participation of the population. (rewording)

Column two, from penultimate paragraph, penultimate line to last paragraph, first line reads in *Pravda*: ...possible practical use.

Addressing the news conference, A.F. Dobrynin noted that during his talks with prominent SPD figures, major issues concerning the current crucial stage in international affairs and relations between the USSR and the FRG were thoroughly discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that the two parties' positions coincide or are close in many respects, above all in regard to key security issues. The visit and intensive talks held during the trip, he emphasized, have confirmed the existence of both an urgent need and extensive opportunities to continue the fruitful dialogue between the CPSU and SPD.

We have agreed, the CPSU Central Committee secretary added, to continue the work of the two parties' joint working group in studying the problems of linkage between disarmament and development. It will also make an in-depth examination of key security problems, especially those of Europe. We hope that these efforts will help to lay, if not the cornerstone, then at least one of the buttresses of the all-European edifice we want to build.

Touching upon his meetings with FRG Chancellor H. Kohl and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, A.F. Dobrynin drew attention to the fact that a letter from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was handed over to the head of the FRG Government. During these meetings, both sides confirmed their desire to open a new chapter in Soviet-West German relations. The necessary preconditions for this probably exist, he noted. The task is not to miss a historic opportunity to break away from notions built up over many years.

Anatoliy Dobrynin answered... (adding paragraphs)

Political & Social

More on Gorbachev Leningrad Visit

PRAVDA Reports Day Two

PM151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondents V. Gerasimov, A. Chernyak, and G. Yastrebtsov: "Continuing Lenin's Cause. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Leningrad"]

[Excerpts] Leningrad—The glorious revolutionary labor traditions live on and are being augmented by the working class of Leningrad in the eighties. One of the city's leading collectives is the S. Ordzhonikidze Baltic Plant, the flagship of Soviet shipbuilding. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited this enterprise on the second day of his stay in Leningrad. Preparations are now being made here to commission two mighty nuclear-powered ships at once—the icebreaker *Sovetskiy Soyuz* is already afloat, while the *Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya* towers up on the stocks.

How is your work going, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary inquired. How is the director coping, is he predisposed to democracy? Do you vote for him?

Yes, the shipbuilders replied. The leader is authoritative. He is one of us, a Baltic Plant worker.

The plant collective is known for its cohesion. Cadre workers are its foundation, its golden fund. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary chatted with N.S. Sorokin, a representative of the labor dynasty of Baltic Plant workers. [passage omitted]

The Baltic Plant workers well understand that without the resolute acceleration of scientific and technical progress it becomes increasingly difficult to create equipment to the highest world standard. This means it is necessary to more actively rearm and reequip shops and create capacities which will make it possible to build ships to the highest standard. The sector is already working in this direction. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary approved the long-term program for the development of Soviet shipbuilding. The task has been set of providing the fleet with the best ships in the world. This can be done when everyone takes a conscientious attitude to work in his place. Workers support this course. They do not want to resign themselves to squabbles, annoying hindrances, or mismanagement.

The development of the social sphere was discussed at the Baltic Plant workers' meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. There is progress here. During the 5-year plan the plant fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction is increasing 50 %. Is everyone clearly aware that means must not now be

obtained "from above" but must be earned by themselves? It is necessary to display greater initiative, enterprise, and independence. This means that it is necessary, above all, to take a thrifty attitude to work, not wait to be ordered to tackle retooling and modernization, more quickly replace equipment with more productive equipment, seek the most progressive technologies, and improve people's working and leisure conditions. The basic output produced by the collective must not overshadow production of consumer goods. This is a task of state importance. Large plants can provide the trade with goods of full value. It is not, of course, a question only of the Baltic Plant. All industrial enterprises are obliged to make goods for the people, and it is important more quickly to saturate the market with diverse high-quality products.

There was a thorough discussion of the quality of the output being produced. No one today wants bad machine tools, machines, or goods. The machine building. The problem of quality in the region is being resolved unsatisfactorily by machine builders, and bad use is being made of the scientific and technical potential for this.

New ideas are frequently assimilated only slowly, and memories of old things are distinguished by their tenacity. This thought is vividly confirmed by the obviously protracted process of revising organizational structures and introducing economic methods of managing the construction complex. Leningraders have noticed that it is marking time. It is necessary to build more sociocultural and consumer projects. Their quality also leaves something to be desired, and social justice is still observed far from always, particularly in the distribution of housing. Party and soviet organs receive many letters about this.

...The city is extending its boundaries. On Vasilevskiy Island it has reached the sea. New residential buildings are rising up on the once swampy shore. The fine Oktyabrskiy Prospekt extends in a broad ribbon along the canal. In recent years tens of thousands of families have moved into new housing here.

"Here it is, visible restructuring," N. Ivanova, a resident of this city district, said. "We are building more and more good, well appointed apartments."

In a certain sense the picture is also typical of a number of other districts. In just 6 months 1,212,000 square meters of housing has been commissioned in the city. The commissioning plan has been overfulfilled. Nevertheless, the housing problem remains acute for Leningraders—more than 140,000 citizens need improved conditions. Naturally, this is the question of most concern to them. Full use is not being made of the potential for improving facilities for people's life, Leningraders said in conversations with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. It was pointed out, for example, that

thousands of rooms in communal apartments are empty—they could be made available to single people and people with small families in advance of their turn.

An own-label trade center is housed on the first floors of apartment blocks along the Oktyabrskiy Prospekt. Here customers can acquire a wide range of various locally made goods—men's and women's clothes, footwear, knitwear, perfumery, and fancy goods—from the Volodarskiy, "Bolshevichka," "Ladoga," "Mayak," "Skorokhod," "Krasnoye Znamya," and "Pervomayskaya Zarya" Associations...

"Our center represents a new form of trade association which actively encourages the expanded production of particularly fashionable goods by light industrial enterprises in the Leningrad region," V. Trepel, its director, informed the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. "It took shape following the opening of the head enterprise, which heads the network of 'Elegant' stores, which are already open, as well as of salon-stores for sales of individual goods with a Leningrad trademark. Since the first day the center opened, they have all been our own, Leningrad goods, with 'D' and 'N' indexes [certifying a certain level of quality and innovation]. Industry can no longer hide behind salespeople's backs and is now face to face with the customer. And it has to be said that many associations and factories have successfully passed the test, initially at any rate."

However, there are still many problems in trade. Restructuring is still proceeding only slowly here. The firm desire of some workers to live in the old way prevents an improved standard of service to customers and the more sensible disposal of goods and prompts people to seek roundabout ways even to fulfill the commodity turnover plan.

The Smolnyy... Everyone in our country, from young to old, knows it. People throughout the world know it. They know it as the combat headquarters of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Here were the origins of our Soviet state, and here its first decrees—on peace and land—were adopted.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin at the Smolnyy and familiarized himself with the memorial exhibition in the museum room of the leader of the revolution.

The Smolnyy is now the headquarters of Leningrad Communists. Strong threads link it to the party organizations and labor collectives of the hero-city and of order-bearing Leningrad Oblast. People come here to the obkom and gorkom with their ideas and suggestions on how to accelerate restructuring, and Leningraders bring their worries and requests. This routine, everyday life and work are inseparable from the historical past, from our common origins, which go back to Lenin and the Great October, whose cause is continuing today.

In the historic Assembly Hall the CPSU Central Committee general secretary had a meeting with party veterans, participants in revolutionary events, the civil war, and the Great Patriotic War, and shock workers of the 5-year plans.

L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, participated in M.S. Gorbachev's conversations with Leningraders.

Press Reports Shipyard Visit

PM151423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
14 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS special correspondents A. Belikov, N. Zheleznov, and N. Kondratenko report: "Taking Everything in Hand; M.S. Gorbachev Meets With Leningrad Party and Labor Veterans and Working People"]

[Text] Let us try to ensure that the years of restructuring produce the same legacy for the country as did the year 1917. That was the idea expressed by Leningraders during M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with the working people of the city of our glory, and today—13 October—was the main idea in the Soviet leader's dialogue with the people.

Early in the morning the general secretary was awaited by working people at the Baltic Shipyard named for S. Ordzhonikidze. The glorious years of the revolution, the civil war, the first 5-year plans, and the present stage of the renewal of Soviet industry come together in the history of this oldest of enterprises, which has become the standard-bearer of Soviet shipbuilding. The Baltic workers have always been at the forefront. The shipbuilders built steamships for the Red Army during the civil war and manufactured boilers and units for the first power stations. We recall that the world's first diesel locomotive was built here on the shores of the Baltic in 1922-1924. Around 3,000 Baltic workers replenished the ranks of the people's guards who barred the German hordes' way into the city on the Neva.

I am pleased to be meeting the Baltic workers, M.S. Gorbachev said, speaking on the territory of the famous Leningrad plant. Your goods are world famous and I have long dreamed of meeting with you and seeing your work. I congratulate you on the approaching jubilee and want to say straightaway that the Baltic workers have worked well for October, the revolution, and the defense of its gains. You have every reason to greet our country's 70th anniversary with heads held high. And why should we not hold our heads up. A very great deal has been accomplished over the last 70 years. I do not know if another people or system could have coped with turning such a country into today's country. I hardly think so. Look at the upheavals and twists of fate we have endured. The people survived and so did the system. The

party was equal to all difficulties, all losses, and even all the tragic events you and I know about. Nonetheless our work survived and grew stronger. This is the main result of October. But we must go further. We must get our second wind. Restructuring and acceleration is that second wind.

Workers' voices: The Baltic workers won't let you down, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

M.S. Gorbachev: I have no doubts about you, but it will be hard. Now in the wake of state acceptance we are initiating economic accountability [khozaschet]. That means completely new working conditions. First and foremost these demand initiative from workers, engineers, and leaders. We must take everything firmly in hand, ...and the director too (animation). What's yours like? Is he predisposed to democracy or will he have to be changed?

Workers' voices: We won't change him, Mikhail Sergeyevich, we'll vote for him again if necessary.

M.S. Gorbachev: You'll be saying that the general secretary came and asked these provocative questions. Nothing to worry about. People know their leaders—that's true in the team, the section, and the shop. So why shouldn't we trust people. This is all the more important where there are breakdowns or weaknesses. Have there been occasions when you've elected new leaders?

Workers: Middle managers were elected at many sections.

M.S. Gorbachev: Well then, were bad ones elected? I hardly think so. If people sense that the entire enterprise is economically accountable and that they are not just paid for their output but for the end product, then it is necessary for all posts to be headed by clever people able to produce good, economically accountable indicators so as to ensure that there is something to share out. Just who, forgive me, will vote for an idiot, much less a lout? No. The time of such people is coming to an end. There should be leaders whom people recognize. And our people are rich in common sense. Demagogues come to the fore and swagger when the people are silent. But if the working people take everything in hand all demagoguery will be swept away like froth or rubbish.

Mikhail Sergeyevich approached a group of young metalworkers and asked where they came from and if they were native Leningraders.

"There are some," the young men and women answered, "but we are from Leningrad Oblast, we studied here at the plant and we are proud of it."

The conversation was joined by the oldest Baltic worker—the head of the large Sorokin family of ship-building workers. Four Sorokins go to the assembly shop every day. There is the father, Nikolay Stepanovich, who is already over 80, his sons Yuriy and Georgiy, and his grandson Vadim.

"Isn't this nepotism?" Mikhail Sergeyevich joked.

N.S. Sorokin: In tsarist times it was nepotism, now it's called a dynasty.

M.S. Gorbachev: This is one kind of nepotism that we warmly welcome. It's another matter when institute directors or VUZ rectors have all the faculties filled with their friends or relatives—that is dangerous nepotism.

N.S. Sorokin: I'm proud of my boys, I'm proud they're worthily following in their father's footsteps. One other thing I'd like to tell you, Mikhail Sergeyevich: Work doesn't make people old, you know. I recently spent 2 days at home, and when I came in to work on the Monday my legs were like jelly.

There was a keen conversation by a machine tool with digital program control. Mikhail Sergeyevich was introduced to Anatoliy Rusakov, a young drill operators' team leader. The conversation was about the team now being able to undertake all drilling operations on a contract basis. Of course, there would have to be serious preparations for this and the conditions would have to be clearly laid down. But the shop leaders, by all accounts, are in no great hurry. At any rate the plant leaders have been trying to convince the lathe operators talking with M.S. Gorbachev that they are "virtually on a team contract."

M.S. Gorbachev: We can sort out what's what for ourselves. Keep up the pressure on the leadership, my friends, and don't be afraid. You can see why the shop leader, the director, and the other shop chiefs are in no great hurry. Because then you'll demand more of them.

The talk moved on from the team contract to the workers' lives.

"So tell me, the shift is over," Mikhail Sergeyevich asked the machine tool workers, "you leave the shop—can you get something at the plant to take home, can you do any chores?"

Workers' voices: There's a cafeteria at lunchtime. And a fruit van comes by when we leave in the evening. They sell watermelons and melons.

M.S. Gorbachev: That's good.

The workers expressed many wishes. The medical center is badly equipped.

M.S. Gorbachev: This, let me tell you, is where your trade unions should come in for some real criticism. After all, the trade union at the Baltic plant has considerable potential. The Law on the Enterprise is currently being implemented. The labor collective council should make use of its rights in planning and in using funds. You watch out for all this. First, you must delegate sharp-tongued people for the job who won't jump through the director's hoop...

There are many acute issues in the country. But the main ones are the issues of housing, foodstuffs, and the supply of goods. Of course, we must bear in mind that people change and their way of life and needs change. Everything changes. But this must all be based on growth in national income, labor productivity, and the economical use of resources. Everything will benefit from the work of workers, peasants, and specialists. Then these riches should return to the working people. Only in that way. We have no capitalists. The only place that we should take things for the country is in the army, defense, science, education, and medicine. This is the germ of our restructuring.

Turning to M.S. Gorbachev, one of the workers said:

"We must switch to the second stage of restructuring more boldly, Mikhail Sergeyevich. What you said to Leningraders about this yesterday was right. We must get down to work more quickly."

M.S. Gorbachev: I completely agree. We must not repeat the bitter lessons of the past, when there was too much talk. And I am sure that we will not let that happen. That is the people's attitude. People who get in our way have to be removed. In this instance we will rely on the working class, the peasantry, and our intelligentsia.

The final meeting with the shipyard workers was held on the stocks, where the new nuclear-powered ship *Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya* had been laid down. Bidding farewell to the shipbuilders, M.S. Gorbachev said:

I am pleased to have visited you, comrades. Your collective is doing state work of enormous importance. Here there is nothing to add or to take away, and thank you for that. I listened attentively to what was said about the prospects for the enterprise's development and familiarized myself with the plan to modernize the plant. Conditions will improve and there will be less manual labor. I do not think that the plant should develop, increase in size, or solve new tasks by increasing the number of workers. I am convinced that these questions should be resolved by improving labor productivity and bringing in new equipment, automation, and mechanization.

The director assured me that the housing problem at the plant could be solved by the year 2000. And I thought: Why is it that the Baltic plant, which has such a famous collective, cannot solve this task sooner? Why doesn't

the collective tackle the matter, get involved—right up to creating its own organization—and use economic methods to really improve housing matters? I think that things will get moving if everyone pulls together. That is my wish for you. Of course, the director and the minister must do more to tackle social questions. We are already accustomed—and this is good—to the plant having prospects and to working people having work today and tomorrow. How many working people are there in the world who would like the prospect of everything being clear to them today and tomorrow, and of living with confidence!

On behalf of the enterprise collective A.P. Potapov, shipwrights' team leader, presented the general secretary with a model of the nuclear icebreaker *Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya*.

...From the shops at the Baltic Shipyard the next stop was Smolnyy. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid a wreath there at the V.I. Lenin monument.

The same day M.S. Gorbachev visited an own-brand trading center. M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the quality of consumer goods, their ranges, and how efficiently consumers' wishes are taken into account.

L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, took part in M.S. Gorbachev's talks with Leningraders here.

CPSU Politburo Meets 15 October
LD152029 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 15 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the session held on 15 October, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the measures connected with transferring enterprises and organizations within the system of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Estonian SSR to complete financial autonomy and self-financing, drawn up by the USSR Council of Ministers and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. It is planned to extend the independence of agricultural processing and other enterprises and organizations in the field of planning, to confer additional rights on kolkhozes and sovkhozes regarding selling their produce, wholesale trading with material and technical resources, and implementing other measures to encourage labor collectives to increase production output and raise efficiency.

Consideration was given to proposals on further limiting construction, expansion, and reconstruction of industrial production facilities, as well as administrative and public buildings in Moscow. It has been recognized as

expedient to concentrate the capacities of construction organizations on the building of premises directly connected with accelerating scientific and technical progress, providing public services, and ensuring the further development of the capital's urban economy and material cultural base. A number of previously adopted decisions on building industrial enterprises and administrative buildings in Moscow have been revoked. From now on, the construction of such premises may be allowed only where there is the need to carry out their technical reequipping and to create normal conditions for work when the number of jobs and the workforce are being reduced.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks that Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ryzhkov had with President Koivisto of the Finnish Republic. The talks showed that, on both the Soviet and the Finnish sides, there is a firm intention to continue the consistent advance along the road of good-neighborliness and trust, equitable partnership, and a respectful attitude toward each other's originality [samobytnost]. The 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance continues to be a firm foundation for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The documents signed during the visit were highly evaluated. Both countries stated a coincidence of interests to increase their mutual trade on a balanced basis, and to accelerate development of new, contemporary forms of economic cooperation, including the setting up of joint ventures.

The talks revealed both sides' willingness to apply their efforts in the cause of disarmament, the attainment of weighty results in all aspects of the Helsinki Final Act, and the consolidation of general security.

The Politburo stressed the importance of continuing and developing interaction with Finland and other countries in implementing the measures proposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Murmansk to reduce military confrontation and tension and to unfold broad peaceful cooperation in the North.

Comrade Shevardnadze reported on the results of his talks with U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz in Washington. He also reported on his conversations with state figures from a number of countries during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, and on the results of his official visits to Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, as well as his working visit to Cuba.

The Politburo noted the importance of the successful conclusion of work on a Soviet-U.S. treaty to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles as a development of the accord in principle which was achieved at talks in Washington.

The work of the Soviet delegation to the 42d United Nations General Assembly session, led by Comrade Shevardnadze, on consolidating international peace and security was approved. It was stressed that the talks in Cuba confirmed the unity of views on the key current issues and the mutual striving for the utmost perfection of Soviet-Cuban cooperation. The significance of further improvement in relations between the USSR and Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and other Latin American states in the interests of the peoples of our countries, the development of an all-embracing system of international security, and cooperation on the basis of equal rights, was noted.

The Politburo approved the results of the meeting between Comrade Ligachev and Al-Bid, General Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee. Both sides affirmed their unwavering striving to strengthen friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party, the Soviet Union and the PDRY. On hearing Comrade Dobrynin's report on his trip to the FRG, the Politburo emphasized the significance of further all around development of USSR-FRG relations, both from the point of view of the two countries' interests and from the standpoint of progress in constructing a peaceful, common European home. Confirmation was given of the CPSU's striving to continue galvanizing links and interaction with the SPD and other Social-Democratic and Socialist parties to remove the threat of nuclear war and to tackle other global problems.

Certain other matters relating to the development of the Soviet Economy as well as to our party and state's foreign policy activity were examined at this session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

CPSU CC Examines Housing Allocation Abuses
PM121507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of serious violations in a number of republics, krais, and oblasts of the principle of social justice with regard to housing allocation.

The resolution adopted notes that, in fulfillment of the directives of the 27th party congress to provide each family by the year 2000 with an individual apartment or home, party, state, economic, and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and labor collectives are persistently working to accelerate the resolution of this most important political and social task. During the 18 months of the present 5-year plan a total of 170 million square meters of apartment block accommodation has been constructed in the country, which represents an 11-percent increase on the same period at the end of the last 5-year plan.

At the same time a considerable number of people still stand in acute need of an improvement in their housing conditions; many of them live in dilapidated blocks, communal apartments, and hostels or rented accommodation, and have been waiting in line for housing for many years. Given these conditions, the fair allocation of housing is of particular importance. However, as indicated by an examination carried out by the USSR People's Control Committee in conjunction with the AUCCTU, many places continue to commit serious violations of housing legislation in organizing the registration of those people in need of housing and in allocating apartments. Extensive glasnost is not always guaranteed when resolving housing questions, and the lists of people registered for or who have received housing are not always posted up for general review. Instances of red tape and bureaucracy in reviewing citizens' applications and infringements of their rights to housing have not been eliminated.

Flagrant violations in housing allocation have been uncovered in the Armenian, Kirgiz, and Turkmen SSR's, Abkhaz, Karelian, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR's, Vitebsk, Ivanovo, Kuybyshev, Semipalatinsk, Tyumen, Kharkov, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, and a number of other republics and oblasts.

Certain economic leaders, taking advantage of the absence of control and, at times, downright connivance of local soviet ispolkoms, illegally allocate housing to outside organizations for various services rendered; leave a considerable amount of housing in reserve which, by evading social control, they then give to individuals who are already supplied with housing in accordance with the norm; and leave blocks, apartments, and rooms unoccupied for inadmissibly long periods.

Certain soviet ispolkoms and leaders of enterprises and organizations use some housing for other purposes, transfer it to offices, services, and institutions, and exercise feeble control over the utilization of the housing that becomes vacant.

Instances of a heartless, formal attitude to the resolution of housing questions for Great Patriotic War invalids, internationalist soldiers, and the families of dead soldiers and officers have not been eliminated. The number of such people on the waiting lists in the cities of Kharkov, Petropavlovsk, Yerevan, and Sukhumi is great. Often apartments are given to war invalids in city outskirts or in uninhabitable regions.

The disclosed instances of housing legislation violations undermine the principle of social justice, discredit the democratization policy and restructuring itself, and provoke justified complaints and reproaches from working people. However, not only are individual party and soviet organs not taking measures to ensure the just allocation of housing and the strict observance of existing procedure, but they themselves frequently violate this procedure. Frunze Gorispolkom, for instance,

bypassing the existing queue in accordance with memoranda from the Kirgiz Communist Party and Council of Ministers administrators of affairs, allocated 78 apartments to be given to citizens who already had comfortable housing. Last year Kharkov Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom allocated out of turn 60 apartments boasting improved decorative order. Moreover, certain party and soviet officials left their former apartments to their children's families.

Trade union councils and committees often adopt a passive position in the struggle against the violation of housing legislation and make poor use of their right of social control to establish a housing waiting list and ensure the fair allocation of apartments, nor do they display determination in curtailing the violations and abuses in this matter.

The CPSU Central Committee has ordered union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, trade union councils and committees, and ministries and departments to urgently establish order in the accounting, allocation, and utilization of accommodation and to adopt the appropriate measures in each instance of the illegal allocation or squandering of housing. Party organizations are charged with bringing Communists guilty of violating housing legislation to strict party accountability.

The CPSU Central Committee regards as inadmissible the use of housing for other purposes, as locations for various offices, services, and institutions, and also the delayed occupation of new and newly vacant accommodation.

The CPSU Central Committee has proposed that union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, economic organs, and trade union councils and committees ensure extensive glasnost everywhere, as well as the active participation of labor collectives and social organizations in resolving housing questions as a compulsory condition for the democratic resolution of this most important social task.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, economic leaders, and trade union organizations have been ordered to ensure the unconditional implementation of the right of Great Patriotic War invalids, internationalist soldiers, and the families of dead servicemen to be first in line for improved living conditions.

Solovyev Attends Leningrad Commissioning
LD021146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0204 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The new, 49th, station in Leningrad's subway system has come into service. The station's name immortalizes the memory of Pavel Yefimovich

Dybenko, an active participant in the events of 1917. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, was present at a meeting devoted to the commissioning of the new station.

Moscow Soviet Session Makes Appointments
PM131933 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 4 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report under general heading "Second Session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 20th Convocation": "To Enhance the Soviet's Prestige"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 20th Convocation, was held in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Enlightenment House.

The session was opened by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman Deputy V.T. Saykin. [passage omitted]

The session examined organizational questions. Deputy I.D. Pisarev was elected first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and Deputy Ye.D. Kazantsev was elected deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

A decision was adopted to reorganize the Moscow Gorispolkom's Social Security Administration into a Main Administration, and to appoint S.S. Ivchenkov chief of the main administration.

The session appointed A.I. Nechayev chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration for Transport, relieving A.Ya. Shipilov of this office in connection with his retirement on pension.

The soviet appointed V.G. Kurbankova, N.P. Logunov, and G.I. Rytina deputy chief state arbiters of the Moscow City State Board of Arbitration.

State arbiters of the Moscow City State Board of Arbitration were also appointed.

The soviet relieved O.A. Suvilov of his duties as member of the Moscow City Court in connection with his retirement on pension. The soviet relieved A.I. Fedin of his duties as member of the Moscow City Court in connection with his transfer to other work, and appointed Ye.A. Braginskaya as member of the Moscow City Court. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the session's work were senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. [passage omitted; there is no mention of Gorkom First Secretary Yeltsin having attended the session]

Three-Day Strike at Bus Plant Reported
AU140942 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 14 (AFP)—A three-day strike brought a bus assembly line to a halt in a factory employing 700 workers in the Moscow suburb of Likino recently, the weekly *Moscow News* reported in its Russian-language edition Wednesday.

The weekly did not use the word "strike", but gave details of what it called an "extraordinary event" and the steps taken by the Automotive Industry Ministry to resolve the dispute, including the sacking of the plant manager.

The same newspaper already reported on September 16 a strike over pay which hit public transport at Chekhov, 70 kilometres (45 miles) south of Moscow.

'Provocative' Jewish Action Instigated
LD151409 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—A group of Soviet Jews staged a provocative action near the building of the Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting (Gosteleradio) in Moscow on Wednesday.

At 6 P.M. about thirty so-called refuseniks blocked the way to Gosteleradio employees as they were leaving the building and started flinging insults at them.

The militiamen who rushed to the scene brought the offenders to a precinct for an identification check. 15 minutes later, they were all released.

Most of the participants in the action were Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality who had not received exit visas on grounds of failing to settle their family affairs. As a rule, they are unwilling to pay alimony to relatives who will remain in the USSR.

Iosif Begun and his wife Inna who had received exit visas way back in September this year but refused to use it (the visas expire on October 16) took part in the action.

This can only be explained by their desire to attract attention to themselves in the West. When Iosif Begun was asked why he had not left the Soviet Union, he explained, "But who will remain here?"

One of the participants in the action said in the militia precinct that the leader of a New York-based Zionist organization coming out in "defence of Soviet Jewry," Pamela Cohen, made several telephone calls to Moscow and Leningrad, instigating a public action to coincide with today's television space link between the USSR Supreme Soviet and U.S. Congress.

The rowdies, acting on instructions from New York, were seeking to compromise the important bilateral function which, undoubtedly, is of considerable importance for improving relations between the USSR and the United States, for international detente.

Commission on Tatars Approves 'Conclusions'
LD151821 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The State commission chaired by Andrey Gromyko at a session in the Kremlin has examined issues raised in applications of citizens from among the Crimean Tatars.

The commission considered reports by groups of Tatars and representatives of the state commission who toured union republics and regions in which the bulk of the Crimean Tatars live.

It approved conclusions on the need for a weighed approach to the issues raised, proceeding from the interests of all ethnic groups of the country and the further consolidation of friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples.

The commission heard reports by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy and Inamzhon Usmanhodzhayev on the conditions of work and life of the Crimean Tatars living in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan, on meeting their social needs, providing assistance in developing the national language, education and culture.

In this connection, union, republican and local bodies were recommended to ensure additional measures to meet more fully the cultural demands of the Crimean Tatars, expand the publication of literature in the Tatar language, including works by contemporary national authors, founding, where required, new newspapers and giving more time on radio and television.

Ways to promote Tatar handicrafts and theatrical and concert troupes were outlined. It was recommended to improve substantially the coverage of the past and present of the Crimean Peninsula, ethnic groups living there, their participation in social construction at various stages of the country's development and thoroughly study all available documents on these subjects.

The commission analyzed and qualified as inadmissible individual facts of the violation of rights of citizens of Tatar nationality in choosing the place of domicile, study and work that took place in the Crimean region.

It stressed the need for more exact determination in legislation of rules regulating the order of domicile and residence registration of citizens of all nationalities in the Crimea and other health resorts of the country as those are of great national significance for rest and health-building of millions of working people.

It was reported at the session that the commission had received about 10,000 letters calling for resolute measures to curb the activity of extremist-minded persons from among the Crimean Tatars directed at heightening tension, provoking anti-social feelings and kindling ethnic strife.

In this connection, the commission pointed to groundlessness of the attempts to refute the information contained in the TASS statement of July 23, 1987, white-wash nationalist traitors and put them on a par with honest Soviet patriots of Tatar origin who fought against fascism.

These attempts have nothing to do with the aspirations of the Crimean Tatars, hinder the work of state bodies, contradict provisions of the Soviet Constitution which bans propaganda of national exclusiveness, enmity and contempt.

Confidence was expressed that local party and government bodies would give more attention to questions of internationalist and patriotic education of people, of raising the culture of inter-ethnic communication and securing further cohesion of all ethnic groups and worthy observance of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The commission will continue work along these lines, closely cooperating with local party and state bodies, with broad sections of the Soviet public.

Authorities Burn Seized Hashish in Moscow
LD140849 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—A major batch of drugs stopped by Moscow customs officials at the Tovar-naya Railway Station in Moscow last November was publicly burned today.

The 1,217 kilograms of hashish were found skillfully hidden in cratefuls of raisins in a container belonging to the U.S. firm Specific International, which had been proceeding in transit from Afghanistan to West Germany.

The customs confiscated those narcotics, which were worth a total of 30 million dollars, at once.

Their experts concluded that the hashish had been produced in the north-west frontier province of Pakistan. The drug is being supplied to Western Europe and the United States by Afghan anti-government gangs. A vast plantation in Pakistan is controlled by one of the counter-revolutionaries' chieftains, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar. A network of drug-making laboratories has been established there with the help of U.S. specialists. Trade in narcotics enables the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to make fabulous profits with the mediation of the C.I.A. and by arms.

When loading hashish onto a railway train bound for Moscow, drug dealers hoped the Soviet customs would not check freight coming from Afghanistan. The western press, by accusing the Soviet Union of poisoning Western Europe with narcotics, added to the misconception about the Soviet customs' laxness.

In reality, it is the other way round: Cooperation between Soviet customs officers and their foreign colleagues is on the increase all the time. This has been demonstrated once again by a recent operation carried out jointly with Canadian colleagues. As a result of that cooperation, five tons of hashish worth 120 million dollars were confiscated from smugglers in Montreal. It was from Pakistan as well that those drugs had been sent to Canada through the USSR.

Letters, including letters from abroad, started coming to the Soviet Customs right after the news of hashish found in an American container had been made public. Those letters asked and even demanded that the deadly haul be destroyed. A relevant decision was taken and foreign and Soviet correspondents and representatives of the public were invited to watch the burning of the drugs.

Crime, Conviction Statistics Examined

LD091350 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] The USSR Justice Ministry has examined the work of the courts for the first 6 months of the year. According to the court's statistics fewer people were convicted for crimes committed while in a drunken state. Traffic offenses have decreased. Throughout the country the number of violent crimes against individuals has fallen. Incidents of hooliganism have decreased, especially in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Kirgizia, and Armenia: 53,000 people were convicted of all types of hooliganism. Convictions for premeditated murder totalled 4,682. At the same time, infringements on socialist and personal property continue to remain at a high level. The number of people convicted of distilling moonshine has grown 39 percent. First and foremost, this is true of a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, as well as of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

More crimes involving narcotics have been uncovered, and, correspondingly, the number of people convicted of these crimes has increased. Thus, in the Uzbek SSR 1,473 people were convicted, which is 62 percent more than in the first 6 months of last year. There was an increase in convictions in Moldavia and Latvia.

These legal statistics are being analyzed by experts.

The results will be used to boost the effectiveness of crime prevention measures. The statistical data of the USSR Justice Ministry can be seen in greater detail in the newspaper *Izvestiya*.

Food Supplies From Subsidiary Holdings AU081926 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Oct 87 p 2

[S. Levashova report: "The Village Household Can Give More Produce—The Issue Has Been Discussed in a Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The inhabitants of Svobodnoye village in Volnovakhiyskiy Rayon, Donetsk Oblast, are displeased with the performance of rural consumers' societies, and particularly with that of the procurers. After all, they have to carry produce from their individual holdings to the rayon center which is 12 km away, because in the village with its 800 households there is no procurement center. In Aleksandrovskiy Rayon of the same oblast the situation is even worse. For the rayon's 60 villages there are only 3 reception and procurement centers, and barely one of them is in operation. Villages with 300 or more marketer holdings do not have even seasonal centers. The situation in other rayons of the oblast is the same: out of the 730 fixed reception and procurement centers needed there are only 385 which are open. Consequently, the villager happens to be deprived of an outlet for what he breeds or crops at his individual holding.

He can, of course, go directly to a market, because there are many of them in the oblast, but even there he must, in most cases, stand at the counter himself: consumer societies are reluctant to purchase farm produce, particularly berries, vegetables, and fruit. This is why market prices have risen recently. The situation which has emerged is paradoxical: the output of many farm produce at individual holdings is growing, there are stocks, but their purchases have been declining in recent years. For example, last year the consumers' societies purchased less poultry, vegetable oil, milk, bread products, vegetables, fruit, and melons than in 1980. In the current year, despite the fact that the targets set for the cooperative societies should not strain, there has been a decline in the purchases of meat, poultry, fats, dry fruit, and honey.

These and other shortcomings in the activity of Donetsk Oblast consumers' organizations were subject to serious analysis and examination in the Trade and Domestic Services Department under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Those present did not accept the explanations given by M. N. Mukhovetskiy, chairman of the board of oblast Union of Consumers' Societies. He made references to specific conditions which prevail in Donetsk Oblast: the small share of rural trade in the oblast's commodity turnover, the still weak links with the oblast Agro-Industrial Committee, the shortage of procurement cadres.... But most of the causes referred to should have been eliminated by the oblast Union of Consumers' Societies itself. However, these were precisely the specific conditions prevailing in Donetsk Oblast that let the

consumers' societies down, and this was accepted by many participants. Many functionaries of this system have gotten used to the idea that they were not the main force in the oblast's supplies, and that they were not the main suppliers of farm produce. They were willing, in one way or another, to cope with the plan by the end of the year, and did not care about anything else.

This is the reason why the consumers' societies have not aspired to establish constant and strong links with individual holdings, have insufficiently motivated the deliveries of farm produce by organizing barter for necessities, and by providing individual holdings with gardening equipment, seeds, saplings, and building materials. In the current year, they have signed agreements with a mere 25 % of marketer holdings. The consumers' societies have completely forgotten about the existence of the 289 gardening and vegetable growing societies in the oblast. The latter are only serviced by three reception and procurement centers, and have signed only three agreements on the sale of produce.

The consumers' societies have also made very inadequate use of the possibilities to purchase vegetable and fruit from kolkhozes and sovkhoses and thus to meet the 30-percent quota set for the sales volume of these produce. In a number of the oblast's cities, the network of stores selling farm produce at prices agreed upon is expanding slowly. All these shortcomings and the measures to eliminate them were tackled in the speeches delivered by V. M. Palamarchuk, board deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Societies; V. V. Sedykh, chief of the Trade and Domestic Services Department under Donetsk Obkom; and I. S. Klochko, deputy chairman of Donetsk Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee.

A.A. Sivak, deputy chief of the Trade and Domestic Services Department in the Ukrainian Communist Central Committee, spoke about the need to find a place in general restructuring for consumers' societies, and to make astute and enterprising use of all resources to implement the Food Program. The CPSU Central Committee decision on the measures to hasten the settlement of the food problem in line with the directives of the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum and with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to develop individual subsidiary holdings, collective gardening and vegetable growing, and to further enhance subsidiary farms run by enterprises, organizations, and institutions have conceded new wide rights, have provided conditions for enterprises, farms, and kolkhoz peasants to raise and procure agricultural produce. Consumers' societies operating as a team with the agro-industrial complex are also expected to be reliable and active partners in this work.

Local party organizations are obligated to constantly feel the pulse of restructuring in this important sector of our national economy, to encourage useful initiatives, and to spread advanced experience.

The discussion on the work performed by Donetsk Oblast consumers' organizations will undoubtedly help consumers' societies in other oblasts of the republic restructure their work in line with the requirements of the times.

NOVOSTI Chief Falin on Restructuring

AU021244 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian
No 39 27 Sep 87 pp 6-7

[Interview with Valentin Falin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, former Soviet ambassador in Bonn, and currently general manager of the NOVOSTI press agency, by Correspondent Ferenc Varnai: "Without Blank Spots—The Task of Historical Sciences—The Archives Have Opened"—in Moscow; date not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] For some years the appeal of socialism has been decreasing, both domestically and all over the world. This is primarily because of the slowdown and sudden halt in its development in the last decade or two; and also because today, when we are evaluating the possibilities of socialism more realistically and looking at our former illusions critically—and even we call for a confrontation with our difficulties—we are still unable to adequately express what really are the areas in which this society can indeed provide more and better things than capitalism.

As the first socialist state will soon celebrate its 70th anniversary, the editorial staff thought it would be a good idea to search for an answer precisely to the question of how this most powerful and most responsible socialist state is facing its own shortcomings, and how it is struggling—with its policy of openness and restructuring—to renew socialism and restore its appeal. In a series of interviews starting in this issue and continuing over 5 weeks, our correspondent interviews famous and responsible Soviet personalities in Moscow on their views of the Soviet Union's history of 7 decades, the relations between the state and culture, the interpretation of the policy of openness, the new development roads of agriculture, and the radical reorganization of economic life. All the personalities interviewed provided answers in the form of a free and informal discussion.

On Trotsky and Zinoviev [Subhead]

[Varnai] In the spirit of openness, many new ideas have recently been published on Lenin's fellow fighters and contemporaries, such as, Bukharin, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Trotsky, and others. What is behind these new approaches and to what extent can these new ideas be considered as mature and well-founded judgments?

[Falin] The CPSU general secretary recently spoke openly about the fact that we do not want to leave blank spots in the history of the Soviet Union, and we intend to thoroughly evaluate every period of our history. I think that on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the

October Revolution Mikhail Gorbachev will also provide an evaluation of periods of our history which have been missing from our history books so far, or which have been extremely simplified evaluations, often reflecting the subjective will of certain leaders.

History remains a science as long as people do not try to rewrite it later. The historians' task is not to write their own concepts but to try to understand and explain events that had taken place, and why they occurred the way they did, and not in a different way. This is because the events that have taken place can no longer depend on anyone. The evaluation of leading personalities also has to be carried out on the basis of such principles. They should be presented neither in a darker light nor in a brighter light than reality, but we should present them as they were in reality, and the way they fulfilled the requirements of the period.

As for the above-mentioned persons, we are going back to the evaluation which Lenin gave these people at the time, Lenin who—on the basis of their joint activity—knew these people well. Lenin knew well these peoples' capacity and virtues, but also their shortcomings, particularly those of Trotsky. Lenin knew that they were able to work efficiently too, and he made use of this to the benefit of the revolution. At the same time, Lenin constantly criticized their negative sides, starting with Kamenev and Zinovyev who revealed the starting time of the revolution.

[Varnai] Where does the new writing of the CPSU's history stand?

[Falin] Soviet historians have been charged with preparing the new manual of the party's history and a comprehensive and complete evaluation of the history of the Soviet Union. Historians are already working on these tasks. All archives containing material on the period have been opened and the material is at the historians' disposal so that they do not have to base their work on evaluations prepared later, but on the original documents.

[Varnai] It has become quite usual—with the exception of Lenin—for the names of a large number of high-level leaders of the Soviet Union to be mentioned mostly critically following their death or their retirement from high positions, and to be almost erased from the history of Soviet Union. We can say this—for various reasons—about Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev. Does this practice have an explanation deriving from the political establishment, and what lessons do you intend to draw?

[Falin] A critical voice when dealing with predecessors is not something particular to the Soviet Union, and even not only to the socialist countries. Similar phenomena have existed, and still exist in the life of countries with a different social order. Let us mention, for example, the

United States in the same 7 decades. Who still remembers the previous president, and if one does, what does one say about him? The reason is hardly to be found in the establishment, it is to be found rather in the problems of our age.

Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev [subhead]

Take, for example, Stalin. He was an extremely contradictory personality, not only from a political point of view but also from a human one. He made himself into a God when still alive and by doing this he created the situation where he was thrown from the altar. It is an old truth that people who build a monument for themselves while alive experience a sad fate. The foundations of his monument did not withstand the criticism of the times. However, as it is wrong to say that he was a God, it is also wrong to say that everything he did was bad, and that everything that happened in his life was black.

Historians will prepare an evaluation of Khrushchev and others who were active in the party and state leadership together with Stalin, and a principled evaluation will be carried out about the complex period when Brezhnev stood at the head of our leadership.

Our historians do not have to find some sort of opportunistic balance or establish some sort of mathematic equation, and they do not have to count the positive and negative aspects of certain historical personalities; instead, our historians have to examine the reasons and consequences of these personalities' actions and the contradictions and peculiarities of their complex personalities in a realistic way.

We are living at a time when there is need for the full truth and not for super heroes. There is no need for scapegoats either, to put all the blame for current problems on them. Glasnost means first of all honesty, and we can implement the new, revolutionary phase in socialist development only in the spirit of this honesty.

[Varnai] Today, when you are critically analyzing your own activity, how do you draw the balance of 70 years, and how do you regard the sacrifices and mistakes made by the previous generations?

[Falin] The events that have taken place here in the last 7 decades are not simply the history of the Soviet Union but the history of the world, of mankind, and of civilization. Today, all educated men all over the world accept that the Great October Revolution was a turning point in the history of mankind. Therefore, it is not correct to interpret the development of the Soviet Union without taking into consideration the conditions that prevailed for its development in the world and the way a series of states reacted to the fact that people here wanted to create a totally different society.

The Main Reason Behind Distortions [subhead]

We do not deny the fact that, during Soviet history, our leadership made various mistakes in the twenties, thirties, and forties, and that they also made wrong and bad decisions, which caused serious and unnecessary sacrifices. We have criticized these ourselves. We have confronted these mistakes and we are still confronting them in order to draw the necessary conclusions. But it would be a mistake to believe that the distortions were only the consequences of these mistakes. The main reason behind these mistakes was that the Soviet Union was forced to live and develop under circumstances that did not allow it any other solution or possibility when it was alone in the world nor when, following World War II, it began to live and exist together with other socialist countries.

We should not judge the tremendous efforts made for the construction of the new socialist system on the basis of speculations. We should not disregard the fact that other powers tried to avoid the construction of socialism by all means, and did their utmost to assert their own efforts in our country. In the first years, in the years of intervention and civil war, and later, in the years of the Great Patriotic War, there were simply no alternatives in practice for Soviet power, only on the theoretical level at the most.

Documented facts prove, for example that, in the beginning of 1947, the U.S. Administration worked out a political guideline to create the worst possible external conditions for the post-war development of the Soviet Union. True, this was not a totally new phenomenon because the administration had been striving for this ever since the birth of the Soviet Union, but they raised this concept to the rank of official policy toward a former war ally. And the reason these concepts remained merely as plans was not that the U.S. leaders changed their minds or showed a more responsible attitude, but because the almost superhuman efforts of the Soviet Union thwarted their plans.

Speaking about the balance of the 7 decades, I remind you that the Soviet Union successfully overcame the efforts of capitalism to finish it off while it was still in its infancy and also survived the war when gigantic forces were deployed to wipe the socialist system off the face of the earth. In these 7 decades, the Soviet Union, which was one of the economically weakest and most backward countries in the world, has achieved a development—based exclusively on its own resources—for which other countries needed centuries. In spite of all its existing problems, the Soviet Union today has one of the strongest and most developed economic systems in the world.

It is true that Western propaganda emphasizes that the Soviet Union is lagging behind the technological development of the capitalist world, and this propaganda claims that the Soviet Union is allegedly unable to develop its technology without help from the West. This is simply not true. There are, however, quite significant areas where we are lagging behind. I do not claim that we are more intelligent and capable than others, and it is

also true that many things are still beyond our capability. But it is the Soviet Union which outstrips other countries in quite a few areas of scientific life. Many modern ideas derive from the Soviet Union. Half of the world's steel production is based on Soviet technology, also in the United States and Japan. Many chemical industry procedures, biological solutions, and certain new elements of machine production and electronics have been worked out in the Soviet Union. The development of science and technology is a comprehensive and complex process, and we are ready to take over good technological solutions from the West, in the same way that we are ready to share our experiences, too.

Our country's cultural level 70 years ago stood on the border of illiteracy. Today, Soviet culture stands the test. In past decades the Soviet Union has provided mankind and world culture with great writers and artists like Gorkiy, Sholohov, Prokofyev, Shostakovich, and many others.

The Soviet power has a beneficial effect on the entire world policy. The Soviet Union has historical merit in eliminating the colonial system. Many concepts like, for example, the principle of peaceful coexistence, peaceful cooperation, and the possibility of safeguarding peace were born in the Soviet Union and have slowly become the public property of the whole of mankind.

Nationalities' Relations [subhead]

[Varnai] How do you see the results and shortcomings of the nationalities policy? What tasks do you have in this area?

[Falin] One of the major consequences of the revolution was the new and effective solution of the nationalities issue. Concerning this difficult issue, we found a solution that was applied for the first time in the history of mankind. The Russian empire which oppressed and exploited the people, and with it the system of oppressing other peoples were overthrown with the help of the Russian people, and the Russian people also helped the exploited nations to create a new and free life for themselves. The new revolutionary system preserved a great number of nations and national groups for the world and for human culture. There are 57 small nations and national minorities living in the Soviet Union today which did not even have their own alphabet 7 decades ago and today they have their own literature and a high level of culture.

Regarding goals and methods, socialism and capitalism differ fundamentally in dealing with the nationalities issue. When they occupied a country or declared it part of their own sphere of interests, various great powers of the capitalist world began their activity by eradicating the culture of the smaller nation and submitting the country to their exploitation activity. The Western

democracies that acquired exclusive power in their colonies could have implemented their so frequently advertised words on the freedom of national cultures, human freedom, human rights, and on respecting the individual. In reality, however, these powers eradicated not only the independent statehood of those nations, but also their entire culture and national civilization. And when these powers were forced to leave their colonies, they left behind not only economic misery but also cultural desolation.

Among the first documents of the Soviet power, however, we can find the decree according to which all nationalities living in the country have equal rights. Beginning with its first years, the Soviet power has taken a series of concrete measures aimed at liberating these nationalities from the darkness of illiteracy, providing them with access to culture, and helping them to educate their own national cadres for all areas of life. In the Soviet Union outstanding scientists, academics, physicians, artists, and experts emerged from once backward nations for the first time in the 20th century. Economic conditions and living conditions, among the nationalities which in Tsarist Russia were the lowest, have often risen in the Soviet Union even to a higher level than those in certain central Russian territories. This might sound incredible abroad, but it is true. This happened not because production conditions were better there or people worked better there, but because the socialist state allocated much greater investment funds for the development of areas inhabited by the nationalities. In the Soviet Union today, we have to increase the rate of development precisely in the central Russian areas and particularly in areas, lacking in black earth, sometimes even with the help of better developed republics of the other nationalities.

We are far from claiming that we have already solved all the problems connected with the nationalities issue, and often exaggerated concepts have also hindered the finding of solutions to problems. You know from your own experience how complex the particular features and various forms of the nationalities issue are, and how long these issues continue to exist; you must also know what great damage can be caused by the slightest lapse in thorough attention and sensitivity toward these issues.

[Varnai] Does nationality appear in personal documents, and on what basis do you decide on someone's national affiliation?

Kazakhstan and the Baltic States [subhead]

[Falín] In agreement with scientists and legal experts of the nationalities in the Soviet Union, the nationality affiliation is recorded in personal documents. This is not done for discrimination purposes, but in order to take into consideration the type and number of nationalities living in a given area and how many nationality language schools and teachers are needed. Every person decides on his own national affiliation—on the basis of his

mother tongue and his national feeling. If a child is born to parents of identical nationality, he will of course also belong to the same nationality. If the parents are of different nationality, then they decide among themselves under what nationality to register their child or, when the parents' family names are also different, what name the child should bear. However, when a child becomes an adult he has the right to change his nationality.

[Varnai] How can you explain the recent nationalist disturbances registered in Kazakhstan and in the Baltic Republics?

[Falín] Last year's events in Kazakhstan can be traced back to the remnants of clan-type groups rooted in the history of the eastern areas. The nations living in this part of the world lived a migratory life-style for centuries. During this migratory life style, various groups emerged and some of these groups gained the upper hand and became ruling groups. Life has, of course, changed tremendously, but ancient times have not passed without leaving a trace. In Kazakhstan the leaders belonged to a certain clan for a long time, and their successors, unfortunately, have also maintained their influence in the party and state leadership. The main reason behind last year's events was that these people feared that they might lose their positions.

There were different factors at work in the Baltic Republics. The events there did not occur as a result of internal conditions but as a result of many years of foreign influence. If we review the propaganda of Western broadcasting stations directed toward these republics, many things will become clear. After the war these radio stations incited the population to refrain from attending Soviet schools, or theaters, and so on, to avoid "the use of their intellectual capacity for the benefit of the Soviet power." If the people had listened to this propaganda, there would be no intelligentsia in these republics today and national bankruptcy would have emerged. Nowadays, however, these foreign radio stations have been using a totally different tone. They claim that the Baltic people have been assimilated into the Russian nation and are deprived of their culture and traditions; these radio stations also incite the people to demand particularly advantageous conditions for themselves. Indeed, no other power has done so much for the Baltic people as the Soviet did.

There Is No Way Back! [subhead]

[Varnai] How does confrontation with the past affect today's efforts toward restructuring?

[Falín] I can only repeat Mikhail Gorbachev's words: We, the people living in the Soviet Union, are all children of October. We continue to follow the same ideals, ideals whose first adherents were so romantic. Like them we also have confidence that it is possible to create conditions for the emergence of a new type of men

who do not want only to fulfill their own financial requirements and who cherish feelings of friendliness and trustworthy partnership for their neighbors.

It is true that many things that our predecessors or we have tried to achieve in these 70 years will have to be implemented by us and the future generations. This is not only because we had exaggerated hopes or because we made mistakes, but also because the majority of those surrounding us not only did not want to help but actually hindered the implementation of our plans. Out of these 7 decades, we were forced to fight or reconstruct for almost 6 decades, we lived under a serious threat, and were forced to follow the United States in the arms race. All this did not happen according to our will; history has forced us to do this and we had to turn the great part of our power and resources toward this activity.

Our past and our complex history provided important lessons for us. We have lived through enormous difficulties and we have also made many mistakes that should have been avoided. But this is our history. When we say that there is no way back from restructuring, we mean that we will adopt every positive thing from our history, we will try to learn from our mistakes, and we will try not to repeat them. As a result of the 70 years that have passed, we have become wiser and stronger. Although there are still many forces and factors at work that hinder our development, socialism as a social order has become a firm and secure reality in the world.

Historians Hold News Conference

'Blank Spots' Discussed

LD091759 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The actively hostile attitude of imperialist forces to Soviet Russia was one of the main reasons why the democratic potentialities of the socialist system could not be fully manifested during the first decades of its existence. This point of view was expressed today by Yuriy Polyakov, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Together with Dr. of Economics Aleksandr Kvasha he addressed Soviet and foreign journalists at the *Novosti* press agency (APN). This meeting with journalists shortly before the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened a series of briefings devoted to the so called "blank spots" in the history of the USSR.

The imperialists, Yuriy Polyakov said, stinted no effort to stifle the world's first socialist state by means of plots, economic blockade and military intervention. The Soviet republic spent eight years (in 1918-1922 and 1941-1945) fighting off attacks from outside and then many years on rehabilitating its economy.

The following figures were given at the briefing: About 1.5 million soldiers from the United States, Britain, France, Japan and other states took part in the foreign intervention which began shortly after the victory of the October Revolution of 1917. A tremendous damage estimated at 50 billion gold rubles was inflicted to the young Soviet republic. Its population in comparable boundaries declined by 12 million.

The Soviet Union lost a third of its national wealth when repulsing Hitler Germany's attack. The Soviet Union lost about 22-23 million lives in the war against fascism, Polyakov estimated. More than a half of these were civilians, the historian noted further.

These are known facts but the West ignores them preferring to emphasize attention on negative moments in the country's history, especially during the period of Stalin's personality cult. The international situation, the scientist said further, necessitated a centralisation of power and slowed down the development of democracy. "We constantly had to spend huge means and resources on our defence. Of course, there were also errors and miscalculations, as happens with all trail-blazers".

The participants in the briefing spoke about new studies directed at eliminating the "blank spots" in the country's history. It is our principle to provide scientifically substantiated and factually supported truth about all its main events, they stressed.

Stalin 'Phenomenon,' Trotskiy

LD091910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1722 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 9 (TANJUG)—Trotsky, Zinovyev, Kamenev and Bukharin in particular, were not "enemies of the people", "foreign agents" or "class opponents" as accused by Stalin, Soviet historian and correspondent member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Yuriy Polyakov said today, expounding his personal view at a news conference in Moscow.

He told the two hundred foreign journalists gathered at the news conference that the Soviets do not idealize Trotsky, Zinovyev or Kamenev. They certainly made mistakes in their work, but many of the mistakes can be explained by the fact that this was a period of searching, he said. He believes the charges made against them accusing them of being enemies of the people are difficult to uphold.

Polyakov further said that Stalin knowingly exaggerated the danger of enemy activities and expanded the charges to include his former opponents. He also considers justified the criticism of the recently published Encyclopaedia of the October Revolution because the encyclopaedia mentions the names of Trotsky, Bukharin and other former revolutionaries, but omits to state that they perished in Stalin's purges. The full truth on the subject will require a new edition of the encyclopedia, he said.

Stressing that heated discussions are under way in the Soviet Union on the "phenomenon of Stalin", Polyakov said there are many who defend Stalin. He believes that historians in the Soviet Union are not yet ready to "give a comprehensive assessment of Stalin's character and work". Polyakov himself states that it is incorrect to say that Stalin, Khrushchev or Brezhnev concentrated power in their hands and not to mention that they simultaneously enjoyed the trust of the people.

Polyakov said no-one yet knows the exact number of victims of Stalin's purges. In his personal opinion, over one million people perished in the late Thirties.

More News Conferences Planned

LD092322 Moscow in English to Great Britain
and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] A news conference on history problems has been held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press center in Moscow. Soviet and foreign correspondents were addressed by corresponding member of the National Academy of Sciences, Yuriy Polyakov, a historian and demographer, and Professor Aleksandr Kvasha, a leading economist.

Opening the news conference, Yuriy Polyakov said this: This year has been marked with enhanced interest in Soviet history, and it's clear why: The 70th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Russia is drawing nearer. But there is yet another reason and this is the restructuring underway in the USSR. There has been a mounting desire to identify the causes of a slowdown against which the restructuring is directed, and to understand the need for the revolutionary changes taking place in the country.

Yuriy Polyakov stressed that these changes were underway in the conditions of openness and keen discussions in the press. He noted that there were shortcomings in the interpretation of history. So far, he said, we've been stating facts. It's time to proceed to their explanations. As for the so-called white spots in history, they're explained for various reasons, and not only by the existence of taboo subjects. There still are many questions that haven't been studied. Earlier we never pondered upon them; now we do. For instance, we should answer exhaustively why our society hasn't achieved what it could, what has slowed down its development.

One should reveal all the reasons to understand what has prevented socialism from unfolding its potential in full. Yuriy Polyakov identified three most important, to his mind, reasons. First thing, the military threat that has been constantly facing this country and has been compelling its people to do many things in a rush, roughly. If over 13 years of industrialization before the war the nation hadn't created a powerful industry it would have been a German colony in the '40s. A threat from imperialist states has hindered the development of the economy and democracy. The system existing in the country has

emerged under the constant threat of a military intervention and from that point of view our difficulties and shortcomings were forced on us.

The second reason slowing down forward movement was the scarcity and backwardness left over from the past. After the 1917 socialist revolution the situation was particularly difficult in the former outlying regions of Russia. To eliminate their economic and cultural backwardness required a strain, in fact an overstrain. These difficulties demanded more centralization and consequently slowed down the advancement of democracy.

And, finally, the third reason was the novelty of the tasks, that difficulty of trailblazers when further progress is impossible without mistakes. There certainly were subjective reasons, too: the desire to speed up progress and jump over the necessary development stages. There was a historic impatience of the masses and simplified notions of the pace and forms of building socialism. Life proved to be much more complicated.

The personal qualities of the country's leaders played a considerable role. The role of Stalin is being actively discussed. There are differing viewpoints and although criticism has risen sharply in recent months, there have still been quite a few of Stalin's advocates. It's a fact that we historians, Yuriy Polyakov said, have understated the significance of a personality in history. But history mustn't be judged by the names of leaders, and it would be an insult to regard our people to have been a blind instrument of someone's will. The question is this: Did Stalin create the system or did the system create Stalin? I would answer it this way, Yuriy Polyakov said: Stalin used the system skillfully to bolster his personal power.

Then the press conference in Moscow was addressed by Prof Aleksandr Kvasha. Dr Kvasha recalled the harsh consequences of the military intervention in the first years of Soviet Government, the consequences which are being put into oblivion and are totally suppressed in the West. The textbooks of West German, British, and American schoolchildren write that while the Russians shed each other's blood during the civil war, Western civilizations stood aside not knowing what to do. However, facts refute this contention. More than a million foreign troops occupied a number of areas in this country then, and the nation lost in battles against the invaders some 12 million people. Considering a decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate because of the foreign intervention, an approximate figure of casualties by Soviet scientists' calculations amounts to 25 million.

Answering questions from foreign correspondents, the two Soviet scientists explained that currently scientists not only in this country but elsewhere had been getting more access to the archives. This provides favorable conditions for cooperation. Eighty percent of the Soviet archives have been opened. For understandable reasons access to the archives of a military department, defense industry, and Foreign Ministry is restricted.

This meeting, said Yuriy Polyakov in conclusion, ushers in a series of news conferences to be held soon to discuss various concrete points of Soviet history. And we'll be reporting on that in our program.

Agricultural

Smolensk, Kharkov Meet Grain Sales Plan
PM151519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Motherland's Granaries"]

[Excerpt] Smolensk Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have fulfilled their plan for grain sales to the state. They have dispatched more than 210,000 tonnes of grain to the granaries.

All-out efforts are being made now to stock up the full amount of seed grain and to harvest grain crops and pull the flax from low-lying sections which suffered the greatest damage from rainfall. Urban residents are of great assistance to the rural working people.

Agricultural workers in Kharkov Oblast have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. The country's granaries have received 1,134,000 tonnes of grain. [passage omitted]

Goskomstat Reports Harvest Progress
LD150826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] The USSR State Statistical Committee has reported that at the beginning of the week grain and pulse crops, with the exception of corn, has been cut over an area of almost 104.5 million hectares throughout the country, and that some 103 hectares had been threshed. Potatoes have been gathered from 94 percent of the sown area.

Ukrainians Blame Weather for Mismanagement
PM151511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Drozd report: "Promises, Assurances..."]

[Text] Lvov, Rovno, Ternopol Oblasts—This fall has lashed the inhabitants of western oblasts of the Ukraine with violent rainstorms. But, it seems, certain rural people have decided to use the downpours to cover up for and justify their inefficiency. How else can they explain the fact that in the fields this year they have been marking time instead of striding forward?

At the height of summer many rayon leaders were in Lvov day in day out for many hours at a stretch. At talks and conferences they displayed pretty plans, graphs, and diagrams. There were many optimistic speeches about the prospects in the agricultural sector. Certain speakers

were praised by oblast leaders for their original and creative thinking. These included, in particular, the first secretaries of Peremyshlyanskiy, Zhidchovskiy, and Kamensko-Bugskiy Raykoms.

Now the time has come to "count the chickens." It turns out that Peremyshlyanskiy, Pustomytovskiy, Drogobychskiy, and Samborskiy Rayons considerably lagged behind in fall plowing and sowing winter crops. Almost half the rayons have slipped behind schedule in organizing the agricultural processing system which was to have started operations early next spring. *Pravda* has already been told that not everything in the oblast is favorable as far as the feed base is concerned. Thus, for the coming wintering period many livestock units have stored less forage than last year. Peremyshlyanskiy Rayon is again among the laggards, along with Nesterovskiy and Starsamborskiy Rayons. They have failed to set up grain silos and have not even started building silage storage facilities.

Certain farms in Ternopol Oblast also decided to "consolidate timetables" in their own way. Moreover, the seeds held by many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Berezhanskiy, Zaleshchitskiy, and Terebovlyanskiy Rayons are of poor quality and have been sown in poorly prepared soil. The Lenin Kolkhoz in Monastyriskiy Rayon decided to get rid of unharvested vegetables without any particular bother—they used disk harrows in the fields...

Certain farms in Bereznovskiy Rayon, Rovno Oblast have been sowing winter crops at high speed, clearly to the detriment of quality. They are not hurrying to harvest their tubers, corn for silage, or feed root crops.

How do the rayon leaders explain this lag? At a session of the Lvov Obkom Bureau V. Nagrebelnyy, chairman of Nesterovskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association, could find nothing sensible to say about the reason for the failures. V. Melnik, first secretary of Peremyshlyanskiy Raykom, was excessively optimistic: He was sure that a conference would be held and the position put right in a flash...

More promises and assurances. Just what are they worth?

Media Report 12-14 October Developments

LD150452 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 12-14 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 October

The cotton harvesting in Uzbekistan is proceeding in difficult weather conditions. Persistent showers that fell over the entire republic have forced the combine operators to stop work, and now the main stake is being placed on manual labor. Alongside rural toilers, hundreds of thousands of urban residents, students, and schoolchildren, are working on the harvesting. (0304)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Smolensk Oblast have fulfilled the plan for sales of grain crops to the state, dispatching to granaries over 210,000 tonnes. Town-dwellers are helping farmers gather in grain crops and flax from fields that have suffered most from the rain. Seed material is now also being gathered. (0900)

The potato harvest has been gathered in from all 30,000 hectares in Orel Oblast; farms have successfully fulfilled the plan for potato sales, delivering over 180,000 tonnes of potatoes to the state. Targets for delivery of potatoes to the industrial centers of the country have also been met. (1200)

Belgorod Oblast farms have sold over 2 million tonnes of sugar beets to the state. (1200)

Maritime Kray farms have started soya harvesting. (1200)

Sumskaya Oblast farms have overfulfilled the plan for sales of flax to the state. (1200)

Kharkov Oblast farms have fulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state. 1,134,000 tonnes of grain have been poured into the state granaries. Particular attention has been paid to quality of the crop. Over 500,000 tonnes of valuable wheat has been delivered to elevators and grain reception points, which is double what was planned. Farms in the oblast have ensured themselves with supplies of seeds and created the necessary reserves of forage. Sales of grain to the state are continuing. (1900)

13 October

A new strain of potatoes that was grown for the first time this year by the farmers of Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy Rayon has been tested successfully by typhoons and rains. In these complex conditions a record crop of potatoes of 200 quintals was harvested from 20 hectares. Next year, 80 % of the area allocated to potatoes will be sown with this water resistant variety. (2230)

14 October

The Kirgiz farmers have finished harvesting cereals. Grain crops have been harvested on the acreage of about 400,000 hectares. The highest yields—up to 41 quintals of wheat and barley—have been achieved in the Issyk-Kul Oblast. At present, the sowing of winter crops and plowing of fallow are being conducted in all places. (0300)

The harvesting of potatoes has been completed in Mor-dovia; more than 270,000 tonnes of them have been delivered to the procurement stations. (0304)

In Kazakhstan kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers have mown grasses on 30 million hectares. The annual target for supplies of all other kinds of fodders has been exceeded. Nearly 800,000 tonnes more hay than the 16.8 million tonnes planned have been laid in. Now farmers are finishing harvesting silage crops. Already some 24 million tonnes of prepared silage has been received, which constitutes more than 90 % of the target. A number of oblasts of Kazakhstan have exceeded the annual plan for laying in silage. (1300)

Kirov Oblast has fulfilled the plan for potato sales to the state. One farm has obtained a yield of over 200 quintals/hectare. (2230)

Scientific

'Cosmos-1887' Data Useful for Mars Mission
LD160950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0910 GMT 15 Oct 87

[From the "Time, Events, People" program, presented by Yuliy Semenov, with Moscow Radio science correspondent Petr Pelekhov]

[Excerpts] [Semenov] The 2-week flight of the biosatellite 'Cosmos-1887', the circumstances—and it should be said the complex circumstances—of its landing in the Yakut Tayga, and the search for and rescue of the space travelers, the monkeys Drema and Yerosha, have stirred both great interest and sympathy among our listeners. As you know, the monkeys were protected from cold. They are all right, more or less, although a conclusive assessment of their condition, as well as that of the other passengers aboard the biosatellite, can be given only after a thorough examination at the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems. That is where scientists from seven countries and the European Space Agency will carefully study the results of the experiment. [passage omitted]

I have already mentioned the fact that foreign scientists have shown great interest in this program. I have already given the number of countries.

[Pelekhov] Yes, yes, yes. We are in the lead here. This is generally recognized. I would even say that when a specimen is distributed—you know that the processing is done not only by the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems—I was just looking at the list, and there you have, for example, the hip bone of a laboratory mouse, and then France, or some country, I don't know...

[Semenov, interrupting] That's how it was with moon rock.

[Pelekhov] But for them it is very informative. From this little bone a great deal can probably be extracted.

[Semenov] Finally, evidently, this program is working to create a natural environment for future long-term space flights.

[Pelekhov] I would say this: Without bringing about certain biological systems, aside from purely living activity, we will find a flight to Mars impossible. It seems to me this is very difficult and complex work, so to speak, to put the pieces for such a flight together.

Marchuk Discusses Space Research Cooperation
PM121527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by unnamed correspondent: "For Mankind's Benefit"—place and date not given; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The Moscow International Space Forum, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the launch of the world's first artificial earth satellite, will open 2 October. A *Pravda* correspondent met Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the forum's organizational committee, and asked him a number of questions.

Question: What are the objectives and tasks of the participants of the Moscow International Space Forum?

Answer: The launch of the first satellite on 4 October 1957 was a major step in the development of civilization. It is difficult to single out any other event in the area of science and technology in the second half of the 20th century which could have had as profound an effect on mankind as the start of the space age. Yuriy Gagarin's flight, the Americans' landing on the moon, the research probe flights to Venus, Mars, and Jupiter, and many other events were major landmarks in subsequent work on space exploration. The fact that dozens of countries are now involved in this work is an important feature of the present stage of space exploration.

The forum reports and discussions will examine scientific, industrial, technical, economic, social, and philosophical aspects of space exploration.

I would like to dwell on the function of astronautics. This could be described as a humanitarian function because I truly believe it must be paramount and all-pervasive among all other functions.

The entry of man-made products and of man himself into space enabled us to take a different look at earth, the cradle of reason. Initially man perceived earth as the center of the universe and himself as the crowning glory of creation. Although science placed all these beliefs in their proper place a long time ago, it was only in our time

that man realized with his mind and, if you like, with his heart, earth's place in the universe and his own purpose here. He saw from space how small and fragile our planet is, how defenseless it is, not only against external influences but also against some—if I might use the expression—"creations" of reason and man. This is one of the factors compelling us to form a new way of thinking different from that which dominated relations between states and peoples for centuries and millennia. Any activity by mankind must be based on the need for its own existence not only as a civilization but also as a biological species, the need to preserve the biosphere and the noosphere. There is no other way.

Question: There are other views, however....

Answer: Yes, this is unfortunately true. Attempts are made to raise doubts about this, the only acceptable way. A danger could threaten all of mankind from outer space, if the arms race spreads there. Those directly involved in work on space exploration today bear a special responsibility to ensure that it does not become an arena of fierce military and political competition. They must guarantee that everything done in outer space serves the common interests of our world, which is increasingly interdependent and, despite all its diversity and variety, integral.

Our forum is devoted to questions of cooperation in space for the sake of life on earth. We in the Soviet Union attach exceptionally great importance to international cooperation in space research and highly value the positive results achieved in this area. Nothing brings representatives of various states and peoples closer together than joint work in pursuit of a noble goal: knowledge of the world for the benefit of mankind.

Question: Please tell us about international cooperation in space research and its prospects for development.

Answer: "Intercosmos" has long experience in international cooperation. "Glavkosmos," our new industrial-commercial organization, is entering the international arena. These two organizations, together with the USSR Academy of Sciences, are broadly represented at the forum. We see international cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, as an inexhaustible reserve for raising the efficiency of space research. It is senseless for states to waste and duplicate their efforts in space exploration. Coordination and pooling of these efforts would make feasible that which today is beyond the reach of any single country, even the most developed.

The Soviet Union proposes setting up a world space organization to sponsor implementation of specialized programs and put specific cooperation programs into effect. In our view, efforts should be concentrated on developing major projects to use space technology in solving tasks concerning socioeconomic development common to all countries, such as communications, navigation, rescue operations, and so on.

Furthermore, bearing accumulated experience in mind, specifically the recent success in studying Halley's Comet, it would be expedient to develop the exploration of space and celestial bodies with the help of unmanned interplanetary stations.

In proposing such projects, the Soviet Union believes they should embody the best achievements of world technical thought, be the fruits of equal and genuine

mutually advantageous cooperation of all states, and bring them real benefits with special emphasis on the needs of the developing states.

The excellent results of the "Venus-Halley Comet" large-scale multipurpose international project, the joint work on the "Phobos" project, and other joint initiatives reinforce our confidence in the fruitful and promising nature of this way of developing world astronautics.